THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 40. FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 1824. Vol. 2...No. 50.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

AUCTION SALES,

At the Wood-street Auction Room.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week, at HALF PAST TEN O'CLOCK, A. M. will be sold, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

And at HALF PAST TWO O'CLOCK, in the afternoon of each day a general assortment of

Hardware, Groceries and Glassware.

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COTTON, &C.

SIXTY BALES
Alabama & Tennessee
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20 hhds. and 30 bbls.
PRIME NEW-ORLEANS
SUGAR.
10 bbls *MOLASSES.*
15 do. *CAMWOOD.*
10 boxes Spermaceti *CANDLES,*
3 tons *LOGWOOD.*
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Painted Muslins, Chintzes, &c.

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Two blue and other Calicoes & Ginghams.

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ITCH OINTMENT,
Eye-Water, Plaster of Mahy, &c.

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They are particularly efficacious in carrying off gross humors and eruptions, should no worms exist in the body.

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Certificate of Mr Wm Devenny.

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Your's, &c. WM DEVENNY,
145, Cherry st. New York

Hahn's German Eye Water,

For diseases of the eyes: many have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

Hahn's German Corn Plaster,

For corns, speedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

Restorative Powder,

For the teeth and gums, cleanses and whitens the teeth, and preserves the enamel from decay.

Damask Lip Salve.

The Genuine Persian Lotion,

Removes blemishes from the face and skin of every kind, particularly pimples, scurfs, tetters, ringworms, sunburns, &c.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

The above Medicines are sold, Wholesale and Retail, at Lee's Family Medicine Store, No. 46, Maiden Lane, New-York. A liberal discount will be allowed to country purchasers.

SOLD ALSO BY

HORNER & CLAYLAND,
At their Wholesale & Retail Drug Store,
Corner of Market and Third Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

July 30—1y.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale, about 250 acres of land, situate in Fayette township, Allegheny county, on which is erected a good log house, a stone still-house and distillery in complete operation; a barn, two spring-houses, about twenty acres of meadow, and a good bearing orchard. There are about 150 acres cleared and under good fence. Two families may be well accommodated. The terms will be made reasonable, and an indisputable title given. Also, 130 acres, more or less, in the same township, adjoining Christopher Cowan, known by the name of South's place, upon which are upwards of 30 acres of good bottom, under good fence.—For terms, apply to the subscriber, living on the first mentioned premises.

William Herdman.
August 13—3*

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber, in St. Clair township, near Woods' Meeting House, on the 31st July, A dark Iron Gray MARE, 4 years old, about 15 hands high, a natural trotter, shod before, the off hind foot white, some saddle marks. Five dollars, with reasonable charges, will be paid for the return of the mare, or information where she may be found, and, if stolen, an additional reward of five dollars for the thief. Information may be left with Joseph Long or Thomas Jones, on the Monongahela, opposite Pittsburgh.

Joseph W. Brunson.
August 20, 1824—3*

Boarding and Day School.

Mrs. Spencer's Seminary

FOR YOUNG LADIES, will recommence on *Monday, April 5th,* in that spacious house belonging to Mr. Miltenberger, in Front street, next door to the old Post-Office, where young ladies will be genteelly boarded, and instructed in the various branches of useful and ornamental education.

N B. For the accommodation of those who may have a distance to walk, DINNER BOARDERS will be taken on reasonable terms.

March 26, 1824—tf.

CASH FOR RAGS.

From Four to Five Cents per lb.

ACCORDING to quality, will be given, in cash, for *RAGS* by

J. Patterson & Co.
Corner of Wood and Third Streets.
Pittsburgh, July 2, 1824.—3mo.

New-Stourbridge

Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov 28—tf

LAWRENCE MITCHEL,

Merchant Tailor,

CORNER OF WOOD AND SECOND STREETS,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has lately purchased Mr. ALLEN WARD'S *Patent Mathematical System* for *Cutting Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothing* to all forms and fashions. The satisfaction that this mode of cutting has given to himself and customers, since he has been using it, encourages him to announce it to the public.

He also keeps constantly on hand

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Suitable for travellers and gentlemen trading on the rivers. In a few days he will receive a handsome assortment of

Cloths, Casimeres & Vestings.

Those who may favor him with their custom may rely on having their work done in the newest fashion and neatest manner, at the shortest notice and on moderate terms.

August 13.—3t.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin,* have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

TO PRINTERS.

ON HAND, FOR SALE,
A new Super-Royal, one pull, Lever
PRINTING PRESS.

IT will be sold cheap. Apply to the subscriber, Printing Press Maker, Pittsburgh.

Charles Artzt.
July 2—tf.

MACHINERY.

THE subscriber is engaged in making all kinds of MACHINERY for the manufacture of WOOL—such as

CARDING MACHINES,
Pickers, Billies, Jennies, and Shearing Machines.
ON HAND,
Two Carding Machines

and PICKER with WHITEMORE'S CARDS, which will be sold low for cash, or on short credit.

A. W. Townsend.
Beaver Falls, Pa. July 16—7t.aw

S. A. DUBARRY,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

A new and general assortment of

India, European and Domestic GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE:

THREAD LACES,
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Merino Shawls and Scarfs, assorted colors,
French and Italian Crapes, and Crape Lisse,
French and figured Satin Mantua and Crape Lisse Ribbons
Men's and Women's and Children's Wood stock, Wash Leather, Silk, Kid, Beaver, and York Tan Gloves.
Men's and Women's and Children's Black and White Silk and Cotton Hose
Cloths, Cassimeres and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and plain Crapes, assorted colors
Plaid and plain Sarsenets, Senshaws, Pungees and Pelong
Silk and Cotton Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Madrass do
An extensive assortment of Leghorn, Bollivar, Split, Straw and Gimp FLATS & BONNETS
Brown and bleached Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings
Checks, and Domestic Plaids, Wilmington and Washington Stripes
Black Silk, Valentia and Jackson Vest patterns
Grosde Naples, Levantines, and French Florence
Bobbinet Laces and Veils
Masonic Aprons.
Fine Antic and Sallad Oil
Cologne Water and Pomatum.
False Curls, Black Hair Pins, and a variety of other Fancy Articles.

All of which will be sold,

Wholesale and Retail,

At a small advance, for Cash or approved acceptances.

ALSO—3000lbs. VERDIGRIS.
Pittsburgh, April 16—t198.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives public notice to all whom it may concern, that on the 2nd day of February, 1822, by divers good deeds and assignments, and assurances in law, he become the owner and absolute proprietor, within the limits hereinafter mentioned, of all the patent rights granted by the United States to Mark Reeves and Richard Reeves, for making, using, or vending machines for cutting and heading nails, and for the several improvements made by them, or invented by them, as specified and explained in their several patents duly registered in the offices in the department of state for the United States, and bearing date on the days and years following, viz: 14th Nov. 1811, 3d Feb. 1812, 31st Oct. 1812, 16th April, 1813, and 28th September, 1813

That he is also in like manner the owner and absolute proprietor of the patent right granted by the United States to Jesse Reed and to Briggs R. Reed, on the 18th August, 1810, and on the 14th August, 1811, duly registered in the aforesaid office, for improvements in the machinery for cutting and heading of nails.

Having learned that several persons are now using the machinery secured by these patents; and that others are preparing to make, sell and use the same without license, or purchase from him, in violation of his clear and indisputable right, and to his great prejudice. He therefore makes it known, to all who may be in any manner concerned, that his right under his deeds, and purchases, extends over all that portion of Pennsylvania and Virginia, situate west of the Allegheny mountain—to the whole of the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois—excepting only such grants or licenses as had been sold before the 2nd of February, 1822.

The undersigned therefore earnestly calls on all those who are now making, using, or vending machinery described and secured by any of the patents above mentioned, to desist from further interference with his just rights; and gives this timely warning to all who purpose making, using or vending machinery described and secured as aforesaid by said patents, that they will be prosecuted according to the laws of the United States, and in the courts of the United States, for every further violation of the rights acquired by him at an immense expense, and which he is willing for a reasonable compensation, to authorize in all proper situations throughout the western country.

He has placed all this business in the hands of his counsel, James Ross, Esq. of this city, with instructions to proceed in the same, after the first day of July next, if no arrangement is made in the mean time, with those embraced in this notice

Christopher Cowan.
Pittsburgh, June 11, 1824.—tf BB.

TO BREWERS.

The Subscriber wishes to Sell or Rent

Brewery No. 4,

IN the Eastern suburbs of the City. The establishment has lately been in complete operation, is now calculated to brew 8000 bushels annually, and may be greatly extended with little expense. A constant spring of pure water can be introduced into any part of the building. To purchasers this property presents great inducements for vesting a capital in the business. An indisputable title will be given, and terms of payment made easy.

Henry Holdship.
April 9, 1824.—tf.

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY.

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of

MACHINERY

For Spinning and Weaving Cotton,

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824 —tf.

John Anderson and M B. Belknap,

UNDER THE FIRM OF

J. ANDERSON & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced a general AGENCY & COMMISSION Business, in Mr. C. Cowan's large and convenient brick warehouse, corner of *Market and Water Streets,* lately occupied by Messrs. Steele & Co.

By their strict attention to business they hope to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

They intend having constantly on hand

Juniatta Bar Iron,

Nails
Scythes
Sickles
Castings

Spades
Shovels
Drawing Chains
Window Glass, &c

Also, a general assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,

At the last reduced prices.

A QUANTITY OF

***PRIME BACON,* for sale.**

Pittsburgh, May 7, 1824.—tf

The Philadelphia Mail Stage,

From Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown and Harrisburgh,

RUNS through, from this place to Harrisburgh, within 4 and 4½ days, alternately, twice every week.

The Proprietors, on the western section of the said route, after tendering their thanks to the public for their former patronage, hereby take the earliest opportunity to notify such as wish to encourage their Line, that although a *partial* derangement lately took place in the carriage of the mail, *&c. that* difficulty having been since obviated, and by express orders of the Post-Master General, we now resume the carriage of the mail; therefore no further disappointments are to be anticipated.

We subjoin, for the satisfaction of such as feel disposed to take a passage in our line, the time of arrival and departure.

The stage will leave Harrisburgh, at the house of Mr. Buehler, on Tuesdays at noon, and Saturdays at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at the house of Col. Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, on Saturday and Wednesday at 2 o'clock, P. M. And, on return, will leave Pittsburgh Tuesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Harrisburgh Saturdays at noon, and Tuesdays at 8, P. M. Passengers who wish to go through to Harrisburgh in 4 days, will please to enter at each end of the route on Tuesdays. 'Tis also to be understood, that the owners of the line from Harrisburgh eastward, have engaged to take on all passengers going in this line to Philadelphia, without detention.

Rates of Fare from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, 6 cents per mile, or $1[illegible]—and 6¼ cents per mile for any intermediate distance. Accommodations on this route generally good and low.

Jno. Blair & Co.
May 28—tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand, on the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh turnpike, about twenty miles east of Pittsburgh, to the sign of the

STAGE AND HORSES,

At the corner of Wood and Fifth Streets

PITTSBURGH;

Where, from his strict attention, long experience, and comfortable accommodations, he hopes to give general satisfaction to travellers and others.

☞ The STAGES to and from the eastern cities will stop at his house, as usual; and will leave Pittsburgh every morning at 4 o'clock, for Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c.

He returns his thanks to his friends and the public, for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of it.

☞ Travellers wishing to leave their HORSES in Pittsburgh, and to proceed by the stage, will have them carefully kept, on moderate terms.

Robert Stewart.
Pittsburgh, March 19 1824.—tf.

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Damask Lip Salve.

The Genuine Persian Lotion,

Removes blemishes from the face and skin of every kind, particularly pimples, scurfs, tetters, ringworms, sunburns, &c.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

The above Medicines are sold, Wholesale and Retail, at Lee's Family Medicine Store, No. 46, Maiden Lane, New-York. A liberal discount will be allowed to country purchasers.

SOLD ALSO BY

HORNER & CLAYLAND,

At their Wholesale & Retail Drug Store,
Corner of Market and Third Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

July 30—1m.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale, about 250 acres of land, situate in Fayette township, Allegheny county, on which is erected a good log house, a stone still-house and distillery in complete operation; a barn, two spring-houses, about twenty acres of meadow, and a good bearing orchard. There are about 150 acres cleared and under good fence. Two families may be well accommodated. The terms will be made reasonable, and an indisputable title given. Also, 130 acres, more or less, in the same township, adjoining Christopher Cowan, known by the name of South's place, upon which are upwards of 30 acres of good bottom, under good fence.—For terms, apply to the subscriber, living on the first mentioned premises.

William Herdman.

August 13—3*

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber, in St. Clair township, near Woods' Meeting House, on the 31st July, A dark Iron Gray MARE, 4 years old, about 15 hands high, a natural trotter, shod before, the off hind foot white, some saddle marks. Five dollars, with reasonable charges, will be paid for the return of the mare, or information where she may be found, and, if stolen, an additional reward of five dollars for the thief. Information may be left with Joseph Long or Thomas Jones, on the Monongahela, opposite Pittsburgh.

Joseph W. Brunson.

August 20, 1824—3*

Boarding and Day School.

Mrs. Spencer's Seminary

FOR YOUNG LADIES, will recommence on *Monday, April 5th*, in that spacious house belonging to Mr. Miltenberger, in Front street, next door to the old Post-Office, where young ladies will be genteelly boarded, and instructed in the various branches of useful and ornamental education.

N B For the accommodation of those who may have a distance to walk, DINNER BOARDERS will be taken on reasonable terms.

March 26, 1824—tf.

CASH FOR RAGS.

From Four to Five Cents per lb.

ACCORDING to quality, will be given, in cash, for *RAGS* by

J. Patterson & Co.
Corner of Wood and Third Streets.

Pittsburgh, July 2, 1824.—3mo.

New-Stourbridge

Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov 28—tf

LAWRENCE MITCHEL,

Merchant Tailor,

CORNER OF WOOD AND SECOND STREETS,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has lately purchased Mr. ALLEN WARD'S *Patent Mathematical System for Cutting Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothing* to all forms and fashions. The satisfaction that this mode of cutting has given to himself and customers, since he has been using it, encourages him to announce it to the public.

He also keeps constantly on hand

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Suitable for travellers and gentlemen trading on the rivers. In a few days he will receive a handsome assortment of

Cloths, Casimeres & Vestings.

Those who may favor him with their custom may rely on having their work done in the newest fashion and neatest manner, at the shortest notice and on moderate terms.

August 13.—3t.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

TO PRINTERS.

ON HAND FOR SALE,

A new Super-Royal, one pull, Lever

PRINTING PRESS.

IT will be sold cheap. Apply to the subscriber, Printing Press Maker, Pittsburgh.

Charles Artzt.

July 2—tf.

MACHINERY.

THE subscriber is engaged in making all kinds of MACHINERY for the manufacture of WOOL—such as

CARDING MACHINES,

Pickers, Billies, Jennies, and Shearing Machines.

ON HAND,

Two Carding Machines

and PICKER with WHITEMORE'S CARDS which will be sold low for cash, or on short credit.

A. W. Townsend.

Beaver Falls, Pa. July 16—7t aw

S. A. DUBARRY,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

A new and general assortment of

India, European and Domestic

GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE:

THREAD LACES,
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Merino Shawls and Scarfs, assorted colors,
French and Italian Crapes, and Crape Lisse,
French and figured Satin Mantua and Crape Lisse Ribbons
Men's and Women's and Children's Woodstock, Wash Leather, Silk, Kid, Beaver, and York Tan Gloves.
Men's and Women's and Children's Black and White Silk and Cotton Hose
Cloths, Cassimeres and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and plain Crapes, assorted colors
Plaid and plain Sarsenets, Senshaws, Pungees and Pelong
Silk and Cotton Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Madrass do
An extensive assortment of Leghorn, Bollivar, Split, Straw and Gimp FLATS & BONNETS
Brown and bleached Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings
Checks, and Domestic Plaids, Wilmington and Washington Stripes
Black Silk, Valentia and Jackson Vest patterns
Grosde Naples, Levantines, and French Florence
Bobbinet Laces and Veils
Masonic Aprons.
Fine Antic and Sallad Oil
Cologne Water and Pomatum.
False Curls, Black Hair Pins, and a variety of other Fancy Articles.

All of which will be sold,

Wholesale and Retail,

At a small advance, for Cash or approved acceptances.

ALSO—3000lbs. VERDIGRIS.

Pittsburgh, April 16—t19S.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives public notice to all whom it may concern, that on the 2nd day of February, 1822, by divers good deeds and assignments, and assurances in law, he become the owner and absolute proprietor, within the limits hereinafter mentioned, of all the patent rights granted by the United States to Mark Reeves and Richard Reeves, for making, using, or vending machines for cutting and heading nails, and for the several improvements made by them, or invented by them, as specified and explained in their several patents duly registered in the offices in the department of state for the United States, and bearing date on the days and years following, viz: 14th Nov. 1811, 3d Feb. 1812, 31st Oct. 1812, 16th April, 1813, and 28th September, 1813

That he is also in like manner the owner and absolute proprietor of the patent right granted by the United States to Jesse Reed and to Briggs R. Reed, on the 18th August, 1810, and on the 14th August, 1811, duly registered in the aforesaid office, for improvements in the machinery for cutting and heading of nails.

Having learned that several persons are now using the machinery secured by these patents; and that others are preparing to make, sell and use the same without license, or purchase from him, in violation of his clear and indisputable right, and to his great prejudice. He therefore makes it known, to all who may be in any manner concerned, that his right under his deeds, and purchases, extends over all that portion of Pennsylvania and Virginia, situate west of the Allegheny mountain—to the whole of the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois—excepting only such grants or licenses as had been sold before the 2nd of February, 1822.

The undersigned therefore earnestly calls on all those who are now making, using, or vending machinery described and secured by any of the patents above mentioned, to desist from further interference with his just rights; and gives this timely warning to all who purpose making, using or vending machinery described and secured as aforesaid by said patents, that they will be prosecuted according to the laws of the United States, and in the courts of the United States, for every further violation of the rights acquired by him at an immense expense, and which he is willing for a reasonable compensation, to authorize in all proper situations throughout the western country.

He has placed all this business in the hands of his counsel, James Ross, Esq. of this city, with instructions to proceed in the same, after the first day of July next, if no arrangement is made in the mean time, with those embraced in this notice

Christopher Cowan.

Pittsburgh, June 11, 1824.—tf RR.

TO BREWERS.

The Subscriber wishes to Sell or Rent

Brewery No. 4,

IN the Eastern suburbs of the City. The establishment has lately been in complete operation, is now calculated to brew 8000 bushels annually, and may be greatly extended with little expense. A constant spring of pure water can be introduced into any part of the building. To purchasers this property presents great inducements for vesting a capital in the business. An indisputable title will be given, and terms of payment made easy.

Henry Holdship.

April 9, 1824.—tf.

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY.

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of

MACHINERY

For Spinning and Weaving Cotton,

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824 —tf.

John Anderson and M B. Belknap,

UNDER THE FIRM OF

J. ANDERSON & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced a general AGENCY & COMMISSION Business, in Mr. C. Cowan's large and convenient brick warehouse, corner of *Market and Water Streets*, lately occupied by Messrs. Steele & Co.

By their strict attention to business they hope to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

They intend having constantly on hand

Juniatta Bar Iron,

Nails	Spades
Scythes	Shovels
Sickles	Drawing Chains
Castings	Window Glass, &c

Also, a general assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,

At the last reduced prices.

A QUANTITY OF

PRIME BACON, for sale.

Pittsburgh, May 7, 1824.—tf

The Philadelphia Mail Stage,

From Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown and Harrisburgh,

RUNS through, from this place to Harrisburgh, within 4 and 4½ days, alternately, twice every week.

The Proprietors, on the western section of the said route, after tendering their thanks to the public for their former patronage, hereby take the earliest opportunity to notify such as wish to encourage their Line, that although a *partial* derangement lately took place in the carriage of the mail, *&c. that* difficulty having been since obviated, and by express orders of the Post Master General, we now resume the carriage of the mail; therefore no further disappointments are to be anticipated.

We subjoin, for the satisfaction of such as feel disposed to take a passage in our line, the time of arrival and departure.

The stage will leave Harrisburgh, at the house of Mr. Buehler, on Tuesdays at noon, and Saturdays at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at the house of Col. Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, on Saturday and Wednesday at 2 o'clock, P. M. And, on return, will leave Pittsburgh Tuesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Harrisburgh Saturdays at noon, and Tuesdays at 8, P. M. Passengers who wish to go through to Harrisburgh in 4 days, will please to enter at each end of the route on Tuesdays. 'Tis also to be understood, that the owners of the line from Harrisburgh eastward, have engaged to take on all passengers going in this line to Philadelphia, without detention.

Rates of Fare from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, 6 cents per mile, or $1—and 6¼ cents per mile for any intermediate distance. Accommodations on this route generally good and low.

Jno. Blair & Co.

May 28—tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand, on the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh turnpike, about twenty miles east of Pittsburgh, to the sign of the

STAGE AND HORSES,

At the corner of Wood and Fifth Streets

PITTSBURGH;

Where, from his strict attention, long experience, and comfortable accommodations, he hopes to give general satisfaction to travellers and others.

☞ The STAGES to and from the eastern cities will stop at his house, as usual; and will leave Pittsburgh every morning at 4 o'clock, for Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c.

He returns his thanks to his friends and the public, for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of it.

☞ Travellers wishing to leave their HORSES in Pittsburgh, and to proceed by the stage, will have them carefully kept, on moderate terms.

Robert Stewart.

Pittsburgh, March 19 1824.—tf.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 1824.

General La Fayette.

ON Tuesday morning, the 24th instant, the following notice was published in this city, in handbills:

"*The Guest of the Nation*, GENERAL LA FAYETTE.—This friend and champion of freedom, having been invited by Congress to visit once more the United States, has generously consented to pay a last visit to that country and people, for whom, during our Revolutionary struggle, he gave such signal proofs of attachment.

"Having landed in New-York for the purpose of visiting a people whose battles he fought, and whose liberties he was mainly instrumental in achieving, it is due to him, to our country and ourselves, that his reception should be such as to demonstrate the perfect respect, the cordial esteem and gratitude we feel for his generous devotion to the cause of liberty.

"Citizens of Pittsburgh are requested to meet at the Court House, this evening, at 7 o'clock, to concert measures for welcoming to our shores the man to whom the nation owes so heavy a debt of gratitude. *August 24th, 1824.*"

The Meeting.

In pursuance of the above notice a very large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Pittsburgh, was held at the Court-House, at 7 o'clock, on Tuesday evening, the 24th inst.

JOHN M. SNOWDEN, Esq. in the chair,
M. M. Murray, Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated by the Chairman,

T. B. Dallas, Esq. addressed the meeting in a neat and pertinent speech, and offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

THE Hero, who, in the morning of life, abandoned the pageantry and splendor of a foreign court, and with a disinterested devotion, more easily admired than imitated, became a votary in the wilderness to the cause of freedom—the virtuous, the patriotic *La Fayette*, has again visited our shores. The feeling of Gratitude for his Revolutionary services, and of admiration for this Republican of France through all her dynasties, is as common as the air we breathe. The early recollections of La Fayette will doubtless claim this portion of our favored land as entitled to peculiar interest and attention; and, in common with our fellow-citizens on the Atlantic, we extend most cheerfully the hand of welcome and of invitation to this veteran of the Revolution. We ask a participation in the pleasing duty of honoring him who has honored us, and of placing our seal on the passport of this guest of America.

Therefore, Resolved, That we hail with pleasure the arrival on our shores of the gallant *La Fayette*, the intrepid champion of our country's liberty, the friend and companion in arms of our beloved and venerated Washington.

Resolved, That Dr. George Stevenson, Henry Baldwin, Col. James Johnston, Wm. Wilkins, and Charles Shaler, be a committee to address General La Fayette, on behalf of this meeting, inviting him to honor our city with a visit as early as his convenience will permit; and to express the heartfelt satisfaction, which, as citizens of this Republic, we should feel in having among us the distinguished individual, whose fortune was freely given, and whose blood as freely flowed, to secure to our nation the blessings of Independence.

Resolved, That the Select and Common Councils be requested (in the event of General La Fayette's signifying his acceptance of the invitation to visit this city) to adopt all necessary measures for his reception, and entertainment in a suitable manner, as the public guest.

And further *Resolved*, That John M'Donald, Jr. Benj. Bakewell, James R. Butler, John M. Snowden, Harmar Denny, Wm. M'Candless, M. M. Murray, James Riddle, John Davis and Alexander Brackenridge, be a committee to act in concert with such committee as may be appointed by the Councils to carry into effect the foregoing resolution.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the papers of this city.

JOHN M. SNOWDEN, Chairman.
M. M. Murray, Secretary.

From the New York Statesman Aug. 16.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL LA FAYETTE.

The illustrious benefactor of America, the soldier, patriot, and statesman of our revolution, the bosom friend and companion in arms of the immortal WASHINGTON, the steadfast friend of liberty all over the world, has come in his old age, and full of honors, to the country of his youthful glory, to witness its greatness and renown, to receive the congratulations of his surviving compatriots, and to become THE GUEST OF THE NATION—THE GUEST OF TEN MILLIONS OF GRATEFUL FREEMEN.—Welcome, LA FAYETTE! It is a nation's voice that bids thee Welcome.

Early yesterday morning, the ship Cadmus, Capt. Allen, was announced by the Telegraph to have arrived below, with General LA FAYETTE on board. This pleasing intelligence spread over the city almost with electrical rapidity, and every countenance beamed with joy.—Broadway and the Battery were soon crowded with ladies and gentlemen, anxious to catch a glimpse of the veteran hero, who, it was supposed, might come immediately to the city. The arrangements for his reception, were, however, speedily communicated to him by the city authorities, and he landed at Staten Island, from the steam boat Nautilus, a few moments past ten o'clock, in company with his son, George Washington La Fayette, Mr. Auguste La Vasseur, a companion, and one servant, where they were received by the Vice-President of the United States, and conducted to his seat. The General remained at the Vice-President's till 11 o'clock this morning. During the most of yesterday, he received the visits of many who were eagerly pressing round him, and anxious to grasp his hand. Col. Platt, who was in his suite during the revolution, officiated to receive and introduce visiters, but in many instances, the General, unrestrained by the ordinary rules of etiquette, was as anxious as his visiters to crowd forward and take them by the hand. Fort La Fayette fired a salute of 13 guns, answering to the original number of the states, as the ship passed, and when the General landed at Staten Island, a salute was fired from the ship Importer, Captain Kean, from Canton, belonging to Thomas H. Smith, Esq. In the city the national flag was hoisted at all the public places, and all the ships in the harbour, and displayed during the day.

The Committee of the Corporation chartered the steam-boat Bellona, and proceeded at 10 o'clock, to Staten Island with General Morton, General Benedict, and several members of the Common Council, to greet his arrival, and communicate informaly, the arrangments that had been made.

Gen. La Fayette has had a pleasant passage of thirty-one days, enjoys good health, is in fine spirits, full of conversation, and happy at finding himself once more on the soil of freedom, among his compatriots of the revolution and a nation of freemen grateful for his services and eager to honor him.

From the New-York Evening Post, August 17.

LANDING OF GENERAL LA FAYETTE.

It was not till one o'clock yesterday that General LA FAYETTE embarked on board the Chancellor Livingston at Staten Island. This was announced by a salute from fort La Fayette, and from the steam ship Robert Fulton. The procession then moved for the city, and as they approached it, presented one of the most beautiful and interesting scenes ever witnessed. The Robert Fulton led the van, and was followed by the Chancellor Livingston, escorted by four other elegant steam boats, all decorated in the gayest manner. But what added much to the effect was the ship Cadmus, in which the General came passenger, which followed in the rear, towed by two steam boats, and beautifully ornamented with colors, as if proud of the service she had performed. These were followed by myriads of smaller vessels and boats filled with passengers; the whole exhibiting perhaps as elegant an aquatic view as was ever displayed. Salutes were fired from the forts at the islands as the General passed.

On board the Chancellor Livingston were the committee of arrangements of the corporation, the generals and other officers of the United States army, the officers of the navy, the major generals and the brigadier generals of the militia, the president of the Chamber of Commerce, and the committee from the society of Cincinnati.—The band from West Point was also on board the Chancellor.

Meanwhile there was a general shutting up of stores, shops, and counting houses, and all business was suspended. Every avenue to the battery was crowded with men, women, and children, hastening with the utmost anxiety to the spot where the General was expected to land. Before 12 o'clock, it was computed that nearly 50,000 persons had assembled on the battery, the adjoining wharves, and other situations commanding a view of the landing place. The ringing of bells, the roar of cannon, the display of the national standard at all public places, the decorations of the steam boats and shipping with the flags of every nation, the martial strains of music, and the shouts of the multitude, proclaimed that it was indeed a jubilee which could not fail to be enjoyed by every true friend of liberty.

The most interesting spectacle was the reception of the General by his old companions in arms; Colonel Marius Willet, now in his 85th year, general Van Cortland, general Clarkson, colonel Varick, colonel Platt, colonel Trumbull, and several members of the Cincinnati. Colonel Fish, general Lewis and several of his comrades were absent. He embraced them all affectionately, and colonel Willett again and again. He knew and remembered them all. It was a reunion of a long separated family. After the ceremony of embracing and congratulations were over, he sat down alongside of colonel Willett, who grew young and fought all his battles o'er. "Do you remember, said he, at the battle of Monmouth I was volunteer aid to general Scott? I saw you in the heat of battle. You were but a boy, but you were a serious, a sedate lad. Aye, aye, I remember well. And on the Mohawk, I sent you 50 Indians, and you wrote me that they set up such a yell that they frightened the British horse, and they run one way and the Indians another!" Innumerable anecdotes of the revolution, and reminiscences, were rehearsed during the passage to the city. Occasionally, the steam boats would run alongside and give three cheers. On passing Governor's Island a national salute was fired, and from the United States schooner Spark in the stream.

About two o'clock the General landed at the battery, where he was received by a salute from the troops, and the huzzas, and hearty and continued cheers of the immense throng. It is impossible to describe the enthusiasm of joy expressed by the multitude. Here the General had a fair specimen of the affection and respect that are felt for him by every individual to the remotest extremities of our extended country. He was moved by these expressions of attachment. He bowed almost continualy to the people.

After resting about twenty minutes in the Castle Garden, he proceeded in an elegant barouche and four, through Broadway to the City Hall, accompanied by general Morton, and escorted by the dragoons and troops. The doors, windows, balconies, and even the roofs of the houses on this route were filled with ladies, all welcoming the General as he passed by their smiles and waving their handkerchiefs.

"All tongues do speak of him, and the blear'd sights
Are spectacled to see him. Your prattling nurse
Into a rapture lets her baby cry
While she chats him: the kitchen malkin pins
Her richest lockram 'bout her reechy neck
Clambring the walls to eye him: stalls, bulks, windows
Are smother'd up, lead fill'd and ridges hors'd
With variable complexions; all agreeing
In earnestness to see him: seld-shown flamens
Do press among the popular throng and puff
To win a vulgar station: our veil'd dames
Commit the war of white and damask, in
Their nicely gawded cheeks, to the wanton spoil
Of Phœbus' burning kisses: such a pother,
As if that whatsoever god, who leads him,
Were slily crept into his humam powers,
And gave him graceful posture."
"I have seen
The dumb men throng to see him, and the blind
To hear him speak: The matrons flung their gloves,
Ladies and maids their scarfs and handkerchiefs
Upon him as he pass'd: the nobles bended
As to Jove's statue; and the commons made
A shower and thunder with their caps and shouts:
I never saw the like."

It was near four o'clock before the General arrived at the City Hall, where he was received by the mayor and common council, and formally welcomed and congratulated on his safe arrival in the country which he had eminently aided in placing in the happy, free and prosperous state in which he now finds it.

The General, in a very feeling and appropriate manner, expressed his thanks for the kind and affectionate manner in which he had been received, and the high gratification he felt in witnessing the great improvements which had taken place in our city since he formerly left our shores.

After receiving the marching salute of the troops, in front of the City Hall, the General was conducted to his apartment at the City Hotel, where the members of the corporation dined with him. In the evening the front of the City Hotel, the residence of the General, and several other buildings, were handsomely illuminated. The theatres and public gardens displayed transparencies, fireworks and rockets, in honor of the occasion, and the evening passed off with great hilarity. The day was remarkably fine for the occasion, and the display of the troops was unusually brilliant.

The Park Theatre will be immediately opened, where an appropriate piece, which has been sometime in preparation, is to be brought out in compliment to the General. The house has been tastefully repainted, and a new drop scene executed by one of our first artists. It is also contemplated to give the General a splendid Ball in the Theatre next week, after the fashion of the Greek Ball.

We mention, as a circumstance indicative of the amiable and benevolent character of General Lafayette, that he left the diner table as early in the evening as he with propriety could, and personally made a visit to Mrs. Hamilton, the widow of one who was particularly dear as a friend and as a soldier of the revolution. His behavior to General Hamilton's son was likewise marked with those special attentions, which the remembrance of the father and former days so forcibly suggested.

Political.

From the Village Record.

THE FEDERAL BANNER....NO. I.

NO men in any age or country were ever so misrepresented by their enemies, and misconceived by the public, as those who constitute the Federal party. There is a degree of malevolence that counteracts itself. The continued slanders heaped upon that party will call forth, from some master hand, a vindication of the principal men who composed it, and the chief measures it pursued, which shall cover its calumniators with shame. In the meantime, as the humble pioneer in this work of truth and justice, I intend to sketch a general outline of their character, especially for the use of the young men who are coming upon the stage of life, who aspire to the honorable name of liberal and intelligent.

To the narrow minded and the vulgar, those who drink in with greedy delight the tales—That the Federalists were monarchists; that they wished to establish a monarchical government; that they were aristocratic in their opinions, and sought to elevate a few above the common level of the people; that they were profuse in the expenditure of the public money; and that they were the partisans of England—to such very few lines of these numbers will be addressed, for where such a taste predominates, truth and reason would be unavailing, and reproof hopelessly inefficacious. But I cherish the belief that the greater portion of the young men who are coming on the stage of action, especially those who desire the character of virtuous and intelligent, would wish, whatever impressions they may have received from early associations, a fair and impartial view of the origin and principles of the two parties, which have so long divided the country. That view, with the blessing of God, I mean to present to them, in a plain way, honestly and fearlessly. Personalities will be avoided as far as possible, but where public justice imperiously demands it, the calumniator shall not be spared although I should find him clothed in Presidential robes, and seated in the palace of the Capitol.

Why, at this time, especially, is this subject undertaken? The answer will be found in the letters of Mr. Monroe to Gen. Jackson, in which he twice endeavored to fix upon the federal party the stigma of being monarchists. It is true, that he speaks of the leaders, but it is perfectly understood to be a new edition of a thrice exploded calumny; it was meant to keep alive the declining hostility to those who bear the name of Federalists, and it was intended to trample on the ashes of a man whose superiority, while living, ripened, in a contracted soul, envy into inextinguishable hatred.

NO. II.

The foundation of American opinions is to be traced beyond the contest with Great Britain, previous to the Revolutionary War. They have their root in a period much more remote, and have grown out of the contests in England, subsisting for so many centuries, on the one part for a limited government, and for despotic power on the other. Our Saxon ancestors cultivated a noble spirit of independence. They knew little of the forms of government, but they possessed so apt and clear a view of their most important rights, that, considering the age, and the despotism which prevailed throughout all the rest of the world, it is impossible to read the provisions of the Great Charter, without feeling for them sentiments of admiration and esteem. The spirit displayed so early as the time of John, was often smothered, but not extinguished. There is scarcely a period of 30 years, from the conquest by William, in which you may not trace some new right asserted, or some chain in the vast machine of despotism unloosed or broken. The tremendously oppressive military tyranny of the feudal system, gradually melted down into a civil regulation, and the precarious feudal fiefs, ripened under the genial influence of a liberal spirit, into the independent tenure of free and common soccage. The villein became a subject; for the arbitrary will of a master was substituted the wholesome provisions of established law. But the spirit of improvement advanced, like the descending apple, with an accelerated velocity. Light creates light; the knowledge and the enjoyment of one right, led to inquiry respecting others. The march of just principles, though slow and often interrupted, was still pursued from age to age, until, at length, the religious contests, which gave impulse to thought, and awakened the whole energies of the human mind, produced in England an important revolution in political as well as in religious opinions. The rapid diffusion of knowledge, by the extension of the art of printing, came in, like Blucher, upon the flank of Bonaparte, and the despotic principle that the power of the king's prerogative was superior to law, was exploded. The civil war—the dethronement and execution of Charles I.—the establishment of the commonwealth; and more especially, the free discussion of the principles of government, which accompanied these great revolutions, imparted intelligence, and gave a tone to public feeling, to which may be traced, in an eminent degree, the principles and opinions which we entertain in America. The contests of the Dutch against the bloody tyranny of the monster Alva, and the final establishment of the republic of Holland, gave to the Dutch and German emigrants much of the spirit which was felt by those from England.

Since the year 1660, and the final expulsion of the Stuarts, the principles of government have been freely discussed wherever the English language was spoken. The bone and muscle of our early settlements were derived from those who left England expressly for the purpose of enjoying their religious and political rights. The great body of the people was imbued with the spirit of resistance to arbitrary authority. If there was a national sentiment, an universally prevailing sentiment, it was that of unalterable and unshaken love of Liberty; a sentiment which neither the allurements of wealth, nor splendor, nor power could corrupt; a sentiment which no power could shake. It was the spirit flowing from their inherent love of freedom, which led the people here to oppose the first attempted inroads of oppression under George the third. They did not wait until chains were riveted upon their hands and ancles; till their arms were pinioned, and Cedrick's iron collar placed upon their necks; then to break them: No—they refused to submit even to a single fetter. The war of the Revolution was not, like that of the Revolution of France, to throw off the grievous burdens, the accumulation of ages, which had become insufferable, and could no longer be borne; it was a war to prevent burdens being imposed; not for rights and privileges—but in defence of old, long enjoyed, and well established rights. Our fathers were not slaves, nor our grandfathers. The Saxon race on this continent, I thank God for his gracious goodness, never were slaves. We are freemen, and we derive our blood, not from the blood of bondsmen. Our ancestors for many generations were free. When the Federalists are charged with aristocratic designs, it is fair to ask, In what principles were they brought up? What early impressions had they received? Is the imputation probable? Were the people with whom they associated, whom they best knew, and whom they represented, such materials as might probably be brought to bow down their necks to an arbitrary, tyrannical or aristocratical government!

I dwell upon this point for this obvious reason.—Those who revile Federal principles, yet ascribe eminent talents to the leaders of the party. Plain common sense must have shown to every man, that it would be a hopeless object to pursue, to fix upon this people a despotic or an aristocratic form of government; and the conclusion must be, either that the Federalists were very weak men (which is not pretended) or that they never entertained the purpose ascribed to them.

NO. III.

It has been said that the Revolutionary contest was not for new rights, but for the preservation of those already in possession. Nor was the contest for a form of government. For my own part I do not see any evidence that Independence from Great Britain, and a separate and distinct Government was the object of the people, during the discussions which preceded the year 1775. Such purpose I find no where avowed. A few of the leaders, and Franklin among the number, I have no doubt looked to such an event; but it is a question in my mind, whether it would have been deemed prudent to suggest such an opinion even among the more ardent and intelligent of the active men in the different states; not one in an hundred I am persuaded, entertained a serious thought of such a measure; and when, at the proper time, it was brought forward, many, who zealously opposed the encroachments of the British government, stopped short, and would advance no further.

Mr. Jefferson, the beloved apostle of Democracy, was a monarchist, attached not only to the monarchial form of government, but zealously attached to King George, in his Royal person, and to the Royal family of Great Britain, and this so late as when he was between thirty and forty years of age! Methinks this bold assertion creates great surprise. Are his friends indignant at the supposed calumny? Is it asserted that the charge is false? that Mr. Jefferson was always a Republican, and held monarchical principles in detestation? My answer is—I have his own declaration to justify this assertion.

Let it be distinctly understood: To cast reflections on the character or conduct of Mr. Jefferson makes no part of the purpose of these numbers. They are written to vindicate the Federal party. A most honorable, virtuous, much abused, calumniated, and persecuted party. Mr. Jefferson possessed the passions and the frailties common to our nature. Ambition allured, and her blandishments sometimes betrayed him, in the eagerness of pursuit and the pending heat of the contest, into those devious paths, which his better judgment and cooler reflections would lead him to see were forbidden to the footsteps of pure honor, and unwavering virtue. Notwithstanding the occasional errors of his course, Mr. Jefferson acted so conspicuous and meritorious a part in the great drama of our glorious revolution; his hold upon the affections of a large portion of the people; the distinguished public stations he has since filled; his retirement to philosophical pursuits and literary leisure, all combined, are calculated to present him to those who come after us, in a light so strong, that the spots on his disk will be lost in the general splendor of his fame.

But Mr. Jefferson was a monarchist. The following are extracts from a paper addressed to King George the third, which is signed by the name of Thomas Jefferson.

'Attached to your Majesty's PERSON, FAMILY and GOVERNMENT, with all the *devotion* that PRINCIPLE and AFFECTION can inspire—connected with Great Britain by the strongest ties that can unite societies, and deploring every event that tends in any degree to weaken them, we solemnly assure your Majesty, that we not only most ardently desire the former harmony between her and these colonies may be restored, but that a concord may be established between them upon so firm a basis as to perpetuate its blessings uninterrupted by any future dissentions, to succeeding generations in both countries, and to transmit your Majesty's name to posterity, adorned with the signal and lasting glory, that has attended the memory of those illustrious personages, whose virtues and abilities have extricated states from dangerous convulsions, and, by securing happiness to others, have erected the most noble and durable monuments to their own fame.' [July, 1775.]

Can language be more clear, strong, explicit?—Was Mr. Jefferson sincere in the solemn asseverations of attachment and affection, to the Government of King George, his family and his throne? His most zealous partisans would not stain his name by the imputation of deliberate falsehood.

Yet what would be thought of a man who should now charge Mr. Jefferson with being a monarchist? The particular object of the exposition of these ancient opinions will be made to appear in our next number.

Foreign News.

An arrival at Boston brings London dates to the 12th July. The following extracts are furnished by the Boston Statesman.

Turkish Defeat. Accounts were received in London, on the 8th, from Greece, by letters from Trieste, dated June 26, which confirm what has been before stated of the defeat of the Turkish commander in chief. It appears that the general, who is one of the best in the Turkish army, had proceeded with much expedition towards the passes of the Thermopylæ, which he made an effort to force.

The Turkish troops fought with more courage than usual, and for a time the issue of the contest seemed doubtful. In the end, however, the patriotic defence of the Greeks prevailed, and the Pacha was compelled with some loss to make a retreat to Larissa, where he was to wait for reinforcements from Romelia. The same letters state that the corps of Constantine Bozzaris, and the troops of the Pacha of Scutari, had met, and that an engagement had taken place, which must have terminated favorably to the Greeks, as Constantine remained in possession of the field, and the Turks had fallen back 10 and 20 leagues in all directions.

The naval force of the Turks in the Gulf of Lepanto is only eight vessels, three frigates, two corvettes, and three brigs. The Greeks have in the waters of Ipsara not less than 180 sail, mostly small.

Letters from Corfu, dated June 7, state that Prince Mavrocordato, the Greek President, has marched against the Turks under Omer Vrione, and that he has taken with him only the most chosen troops, the issue could not be doubtful. The Prince will combine his operations with those of Nicetas, who has received orders to penetrate into Thessaly by Livadia; in the centre of which province the two armies are to form a junction.

From German papers received in London, July 6.

Some Turkish ships of war had entered the harbor of Volo. The inhabitants were under arms determined to oppose their landing. Diamento commands the Greeks in that quarter. The Turkish fleet was last off the island of Seledoni. A Greek corps of observation had arrived near the island Skyso and seemed resolved to take the first opportunity to attack the Turkish ships. The Vice Admiral of the Turkish fleet has the chief command in those seas, and has with him about a third part of the ships that have come from Dardanelles. With the remaining two-thirds the Captain Pacha remained near Mytilene expecting the Egyptain squadron and the Asiatic corps that was collected about Smyrna and was to embark there. This corps had committed great excesses in Smyrna and the neighborhood. It appears that the plan of the Greeks is to destroy that part of the Turkish fleet which is at the entrance of the harbor of Salonichi, before the other larger division shall join it. In Macedonia all was quiet, and the communications between the Archipelago and Salonichi entirely free.

A corps of Turkish Troops has landed near Oreo, on the northern point of Negropont, whence it had advanced into the interior of the country with the intention of uniting with the Turks in the fortresses of the Island. The plan failed. A corps of Greeks compelled them to make a hasty retreat, and re-embark—but it was believed that when reinforced they would make a landing on another part of the Island, particularly as they had been joined by some troops from Macedonia.

Spain.—Madrid letters of June 26, state that the Government had received a note from the French Ambassadors, against the conduct observed towards the Constitutionalists, and that in consequence of it, orders had been given at Bilboa and elsewhere, to put a decree of amnesty into execution.

In Arragon the populace of several towns resisted the Order, and made an *auto de fe*, at which in due form they burned the decree. It was felt necessary to send for a French battalion from Sarragossa to reduce the mob to order.

The Pacha of Egypt was preparing to send a fleet to Candia, manned with Austrian and Malay sailors.

The plague is said to rage in Alexandria.

London July 6.—Government yesterday took up some vessels as transports for 6 months certain; their destination is of course a secret, but there cannot be a doubt that government are about sending troops to some point in Europe. Some sensation has been excited during the last two or three days, by the statement that the king of Portugal had made an application to his majesty's Government, for the aid of a military force, and that this application had been granted. The taking up of the transports is supposed to be connected with this application.

[The Courier of the 9th says that no British troops will be sent to Portugal. It seems to think however that some *Hanoverian* soldiers were to be sent.]

Balloon Ascent.—Mr. Rossiter, one of Mr. Harris' committee and the uncle of his widow made an ascent in the same balloon which had proved fatal to Mr. Harris, for the benefit of his widow and family. He landed without any difficulty, and without the balloon's sustaining the slightest injury.

Died, in London, June 8, Her Majesty Tamehamaha, consort of the 2d King of the Sandwich Islands, of inflammation of the lungs. The King himself was sick, but it was thought he would shortly recover.

The body of Lord Byron had arrived in London, whence it was to be conveyed to Nottingham, for interment.

The Emperor of Russia has issued an Ukase, to the effect that no Russian functionary shall publish, without special permission, any work, in any language whatever, which treats of the domestic or foreign affairs in the Empire. Does his Imperial Majesty wish his foreign and domestic policy to be kept a profound secret—or are foreigners only to be entrusted with the office of making the rest of Europe acquainted with them? Or is the Russian government engaged in some gigantic and mysterious enterprise, the preparation for which it is anxious should not be disclosed?

The Holy Alliance vs. German Universities.—Two hundred and fifty students have lately been expelled the University of Halle, in Prussia, (being more than one-half the whole number,) and some have in vain applied to be received at Gottingen, (kingdom of Hanover,) and at Leipsic, (kingdom of Saxony.) Two gentlemen, of the Duchy of Oldenburgh, who left the University about twelve months ago, are accused of having belonged to secret societies. They were put under arrest in their houses, their papers sealed, and were examined by a member of the council of government, sent expressly to their place of residence. They had afterwards to give bail to a considerable amount, and are incapable of holding any employment until they are perfectly cleared. One of the above gentlemen held a situation, from which he was instantly suspended. Halle is the University from which Bonaparte, after the battle of Jena, sent away all the students within 24 hours notice, on account of their known patriotism and attachment to the Prussian monarchy.

Famine in Ireland.—We regret to state that in Galway, Clare, and several other counties famine has again appeared with all its horrors. During this awful visitation grain, oatmeal, &c. continue to be shipped off to England in large quantities. Mean time there is every prospect of an abundant harvest, but the population of the country will it is apprehended, derive no advantage from this abundance. Thus, says a contemporary, "year after year that beautiful country is scourged by famine in the midst of plenty. Instead of being a source of strength to us, our own resources are wasted in maintaining armies to enable the Irish Squirearchy to carry on the struggle with their famishing vassals. And the worst of all is, that the evil is not one to which we can foresee a termination. The people of this country cannot be expected to come forward every year as they did in 1822."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New-York, Aug. 16.—Paris papers, by the Cadmus, to the 11th of July, have been received, but their contents are unimportant, except so far as relates to the cause of the Greeks, which is represented to be prosperous in every quarter.

A private letter from Nuremburg, dated July 3d, states that "the most recent intelligence received by the government of the Ionian Islands, was, that the Ottoman squadron, under the command of the Captain Pacha, was still off Negropont, except a detachment, which had been sent to effect a disembarkment near Volo. This attempt was unsuccessful, and the Turks lost some of their small vessels. It appears that the Ottoman admiral is in the greatest perplexity relative to the ultimate result of the expedition, the crews of his ships being composed of unskilful sailors, who are thrown into alarm at the sight of Greek fire-ships."

A letter from Alexandria says—"The corps of Egyptian troops, consisting of 6000 strong, which Ibrahim is to command, are encamped at a few leagues from Cairo, and nothing indicates that an embarkation is thought of. Ibrahim is with his father at a country seat, near Cairo. It is rumored that a tartan is expected from Constantinople with the Grand Seignor's answer to various demands addressed to his Highness, such as the cession of the Isle of Candia and the ancient kingdom of Cyprus to the Viceroyalty of Egypt. We are assured that unless this proposition be complied with, the Viceroy will remain neuter in the war between the Greeks and the Turks."

Another letter from Alexandria dated 13th May, says—"The preparations for the grand expedition against the Greeks are suspended, or rather have not commenced. The rumor that Mehemet Ali was going to send out 30,000 men was never founded in truth, for with his weak squadron it would be impossible to transport so large a force from the coast of Africa to the Peloponnesus. There are besides two other reasons for preventing the expedition; the first is the incursion among the Wechabites, and the other the raging of the plague at Cairo. The number that die daily of the plague is said to be 350. The partisans of the Porte pretend that the expedition is not abandoned, but the forces to be sent out they have reduced from 30,000 to 3,000 men.

A letter of a recent date from Marseilles says, that very favorable accounts of the state of Greece have been received from Ancona. John Zaimi, a Greek Deputy had arrived at Marseilles, on his way to London; he affirmed that perfect harmony prevailed in Greece—that the chiefs conducted themselves well—that the Government was firm in its designs, and that there was every reason to hope that the next campaign (which had not commenced at the time of his departure) will be glorious to the Greeks.

HINTS TO FARMERS.

As the season is approaching for the making of Cider, it may not be unprofitable to give some directions to those who may engage in it, as to the best mode of making. Good Cider is so delicious a liquor, and bad Cider so paltry a one, that if care will produce the one and avoid the other, it will be well bestowed. Let the mill, the press, and all the materials, be perfectly sweet and clean, and the straw free from must. Apples not ripe at the same time, should never be mixed. Apples which fall fully ripe, make better cider than those which are shaken: they should all be kept till perfectly mellow. The flavor is supposed to increase as long as the fruit continues to acquire a deeper shade of yellow without decaying. All rotten or decayed apples should be picked out before grinding. The strength and flavor of Cider are increased by keeping the fruit under cover before it is ground; but it must be exposed to a current of air, and spread thin, or it will contract an unpleasant smell, which will affect the taste of the cider.

The fruit, in grinding, should be reduced, as nearly as possible, to an uniform mass—the advantage which cider receives from the perfect grinding of the rind and seed, are well known, but not so well understood. By the mechanical operation of the nuts, the various fluids which occupy the vessels of the fruit, are mingled with the juices of the rind and seed, and with the macerated substance of the cells themselves. If the juice of an apple be extracted without bruising the fruit, it will be found thin and defective in richness, compared to the juice of the same apple, extracted after it has been some time exposed, in a bruised state, to the influence of the air and light; it then becomes deeply tinged, less fluid and very rich; in the former state it apparently contained but little sugar; in the latter a great quantity; much of which has probably been generated since the fruit became bruised; though it may be difficult to explain satisfactorily, the means by which this effect was produced. In the operation of grinding slowly, the liquor acquires good qualities that it did not before possess.—The pomace should remain in the vat 24 hours previous to being pressed. If the apples be good, the liquor will thereby become more saccharine and be improved.

These directions, and [illegible] others which will be hereafter given, are principally taken from the writings of William Coxe, Esq. whose acquaintance with the cultivation of fruit trees and the management of fruit, is probably more extensive and accurate than that of any other person in the United States.

Meadville Messenger.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 1824.

General La Fayette.

ON Tuesday morning, the 24th instant, the following notice was published in this city, in handbills:

"*The Guest of the Nation*, GENERAL LA FAYETTE.—This friend and champion of freedom, having been invited by Congress to visit once more the United States, has generously consented to pay a last visit to that country and people, for whom, during our Revolutionary struggle, he gave such signal proofs of attachment.

"Having landed in New-York for the purpose of visiting a people whose battles he fought, and whose liberties he was mainly instrumental in achieving; it is due to him, to our country and ourselves, that his reception should be such as to demonstrate the perfect respect, the cordial esteem and gratitude we feel for his generous devotion to the cause of liberty.

"Citizens of Pittsburgh are requested to meet at the Court House, this evening, at 7 o'clock, to concert measures for welcoming to our shores the man to whom the *nation* owes so heavy a debt of gratitude.

August 24th, 1824."

The Meeting.

In pursuance of the above notice a very large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Pittsburgh, was held at the Court-House, at 7 o'clock, on Tuesday evening, the 24th inst.

JOHN M. SNOWDEN, Esq. in the chair,
M. M. MURRAY, Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated by the Chairman.

T. B. Dallas, Esq. addressed the meeting in a neat and pertinent speech, and offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

THE Hero, who, in the morning of life, abandoned the pageantry and splendor of a foreign court, and with a disinterested devotion, more easily admired than imitated, became a votary in the wilderness to the cause of freedom—the virtuous, the patriotic *La Fayette*, has again visited our shores. The feeling of Gratitude for his Revolutionary services, and of admiration for this Republican of France through all her dynasties, is as common as the air we breathe. The early recollections of La Fayette will doubtless claim this portion of our favored land as entitled to peculiar interest and attention; and, in common with our fellow-citizens on the Atlantic, we extend most cheerfully the hand of welcome and of invitation to this veteran of the Revolution. We ask a participation in the pleasing duty of honoring him who has honored us, and of placing our seal on the passport of this guest of America.

Therefore, Resolved, That we hail with pleasure the arrival on our shores of the gallant *La Fayette*, the intrepid champion of our country's liberty, the friend and companion in arms of our beloved and venerated Washington.

Resolved, That Dr. George Stevenson, Henry Baldwin, Col. James Johnston, Wm. Wilkins, and Charles Shaler, be a committee to address General La Fayette, on behalf of this meeting, inviting him to honor our city with a visit as early as his convenience will permit; and to express the heartfelt satisfaction, which, as citizens of this Republic, we should feel in having among us the distinguished individual, whose fortune was freely given, and whose blood as freely flowed, to secure to our nation the blessings of Independence.

Resolved, That the Select and Common Councils be requested (in the event of General La Fayette's signifying his acceptance of the invitation to visit this city) to adopt all necessary measures for his reception, and entertainment in a suitable manner, as the public guest.

And further *Resolved*, That John M'Donald, Jr. Benj. Bakewell, James R. Butler, John M. Snowden, Harmar Denny, Wm. M'Candless, M. M. Murray, James Riddle, John Davis and Alexander Brackenridge, be a committee to act in concert with such committee as may be appointed by the Councils to carry into effect the foregoing resolution.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the papers of this city.

JOHN M. SNOWDEN, Chairman.
M. M. MURRAY, Secretary.

From the New York Statesman Aug. 16.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL LA FAYETTE.

The illustrious benefactor of America, the soldier, patriot, and statesman of our revolution, the bosom friend and companion in arms of the immortal WASHINGTON, the steadfast friend of liberty all over the world, has come in his old age, and full of honors, to the country of his youthful glory, to witness its greatness and renown, to receive the congratulations of his surviving compatriots, and to become THE GUEST OF THE NATION—THE GUEST OF TEN MILLIONS OF GRATEFUL FREEMEN.—Welcome, LA FAYETTE! It is a nation's voice that bids thee WELCOME.

Early yesterday morning, the ship Cadmus, Capt Allen, was announced by the Telegraph to have arrived below, with General LA FAYETTE on board. This pleasing intelligence spread over the city almost with electrical rapidity, and every countenance beamed with joy.—Broadway and the Battery were soon crowded with ladies and gentlemen, anxious to catch a glimpse of the veteran hero, who, it was supposed, might come immediately to the city. The arrangements for his reception, were, however, speedily communicated to him by the city authorities, and he landed at Staten Island, from the steam boat Nautilus, a few moments past ten o'clock, in company with his son, GEORGE WASHINGTON LA FAYETTE, MR AUGUSTE LE VASSEUR, a companion, and one servant, where they were received by the Vice-President of the United States, and conducted to his seat. The General remained at the Vice-President's till 11 o'clock this morning. During the most of yesterday, he received the visits of many who were eagerly pressing round him, and anxious to grasp his hand. Col. PLATT, who was in his suite during the revolution, officiated to receive and introduce visiters, but in many instances, the General, unrestrained by the ordinary rules of etiquette, was as anxious as his visiters to crowd forward and take them by the hand. Fort La Fayette fired a salute of 13 guns, answering to the original number of the states, as the ship passed, and when the General landed at Staten Island, a salute was fired from the ship Importer, Captain Kean, from Canton, belonging to Thomas H. Smith, Esq. In the city the national flag was hoisted at all the public places, and all the ships in the harbour, and displayed during the day.

The Committee of the Corporation chartered the steam boat Bellona, and proceeded at 10 o'clock, to Staten Island with General Morton, General Benedict, and several members of the Common Council, to greet his arrival, and communicate informaly, the arrangments that had been made.

Gen. La Fayette has had a pleasant passage of thirty-one days, enjoys good health, is in fine spirits, full of conversation, and happy at finding himself once more on the soil of freedom, among his compatriots of the revolution and a nation of freemen grateful for his services and eager to honor him.

* * *

From the New-York Evening Post, August 17.

LANDING OF GENERAL LA FAYETTE.

It was not till one o'clock yesterday that General LA FAYETTE embarked on board the Chancellor Livingston at Staten Island. This was announced by a salute from fort La Fayette, and from the steam ship Robert Fulton. The procession then moved for the city, and as they approached it, presented one of the most beautiful and interesting scenes ever wittnessed. The Robert Fulton led the van, and was followed by the Chancellor Livingston, escorted by four other elegant steam boats, all decorated in the gayest manner. But what added much to the effect was the ship Cadmus, in which the General came passenger, which followed in the rear, towed by two steam boats, and beautifully ornamented with colors, as if proud of the service she had performed. These were followed by myriads of smaller vessels and boats filled with passengers; the whole exhibiting perhaps as elegant an aquatic view as was ever displayed. Salutes were fired from the forts at the islands as the General passed.

On board the Chancellor Livingston were the committee of arrangements of the corporation, the generals and other officers of the United States army, the officers of the navy, the major generals and the brigadier generals of the militia, the president of the Chamber of Commerce, and the committee from the society of Cincinnati.—The band from West Point was also on board the Chancellor.

Meanwhile there was a general shutting up of stores, shops, and counting houses, and all business was suspended. Every avenue to the battery was crowded with men, women, and children, hastening with the utmost anxiety to the spot where the General was expected to land. Before 12 o'clock, it was computed that nearly 50,000 persons had assembled on the battery, the adjoining wharves, and other situations commanding a view of the landing place. The ringing of bells, the roar of cannon, the display of the national standard at all public places, the decorations of the steam boats and shipping with the flags of every nation, the martial strains of music, and the shouts of the multitude, proclaimed that it was indeed a jubilee which could not fail to be enjoyed by every true friend of liberty.

The most interesting spectacle was the reception of the General by his old companions in arms; Colonel Marius Willet, now in his 85th year, general Van Cortland, general Clarkson, colonel Varick, colonel Platt, colonel Trumbull, and several members of the Cincinnati. Colonel Fish, general Lewis and several of his comrades were absent. He embraced them all affectionately, and colonel Willett again and again. He knew and remembered them all. It was a reunion of a long separated family. After the ceremony of embracing and congratulations were over, he sat down alongside of colonel Willett, who grew young and fought all his battles o'er. "Do you remember, said he, at the battle of Monmouth I was volunteer aid to general Scott? I saw you in the heat of battle. You were but a boy, but you were a serious, a sedate lad. Aye, aye, I remember well. And on the Mohawk, I sent you 50 Indians, and you wrote me that they set up such a yell that they frightened the British horse, and they run one way and the Indians another!" Innumerable anecdotes of the revolution, and reminiscences, were rehearsed during the passage to the city. Occasionally, the steam boats would run alongside and give three cheers. On passing Governor's Island a national salute was fired, and from the United States schooner Spark in the stream.

About two o'clock the General landed at the battery, where he was received by a salute from the troops, and the huzzas, and hearty and continued cheers of the immense throng. It is impossible to describe the enthusiasm of joy expressed by the multitude. Here the General had a fair specimen of the affection and respect that are felt for him by every individual to the remotest extremities of our extended country. He was moved by these expressions of attachment. He bowed almost continualy to the people.

After resting about twenty minutes in the Castle Garden, he proceeded in an elegant barouche and four, through Broadway to the City Hall, accompanied by general Morton, and escorted by the dragoons and troops. The doors, windows, balconies, and even the roofs of the houses on this route were filled with ladies, all welcoming the General as he passed by their smiles and waving their handkerchiefs.

"All tongues do speak of him, and the blear'd sights
Are spectacled to see him. Your prattling nurse
Into a rapture lets her baby cry
While she chats him: the kitchen malkin pins
Her richest lockram 'bout her reechy neck
Clambring the walls to eye him: stalls, bulks, windows
Are smother'd up, lead fill'd and ridges hors'd
With variable complexions; all agreeing
In earnestness to see him: seld-shown flamens
Do press among the popular throng and puff
To win a vulgar station: our veil'd dames
Commit the wear of white and damask, in
Their nicely gawded cheeks, to the wanton spoil
Of Phoebus' burning kisses: such a pother,
As if that whatsoever god, who leads him,
Were slily crept into his humam powers,
And gave him graceful posture."
"I have seen
The dumb men throng to see him, and the blind
To hear him speak: The matrons flung their gloves,
Ladies and maids their scarfs and handkerchiefs
Upon him as he pass'd: the nobles bended
As to Jove's statue; and the commons made
A shower and thunder with their caps and shouts:
I never saw the like."

It was near four o'clock before the General arrived at the City Hall, where he was received by the mayor and common council, and formally welcomed and congratulated on his safe arrival in the country which he had eminently aided in placing in the happy, free and prosperous state in which he now finds it.

The General, in a very feeling and appropriate manner, expressed his thanks for the kind and affectionate manner in which he had been received, and the high gratification he felt in witnessing the great improvements which had taken place in our city since he formerly left our shores.

After receiving the marching salute of the troops, in front of the City Hall, the General was conducted to his apartment at the City Hotel, where the members of the corporation dined with him. In the evening the front of the City Hotel, the residence of the General, and several other buildings, were handsomely illuminated. The theatres and public gardens displayed transparencies, fireworks and rockets, in honor of the occasion, and the evening passed off with great hilarity. The day was remarkably fine for the occasion, and the display of the troops was unusually brilliant.

The Park Theatre will be immediately opened, where an appropriate piece, which has been sometime in preparation, is to be brought out in compliment to the General. The house has been tastefully repainted, and a new drop scene executed by one of our first artists. It is also contemplated to give the General a splendid Ball in the Theatre next week, after the fashion of the Greek Ball.

We mention, as a circumstance indicative of the amiable and benevolent character of General Lafayette, that he left the diner table as early in the evening as he with propriety could, and personally made a visit to Mrs. Hamilton, the widow of one who was particularly dear as a friend and as a soldier of the revolution. His behavior to General Hamilton's son was likewise marked with those special attentions, which the remembrance of the father and former days so forcibly suggested.

Political.

From the Village Record.

THE FEDERAL BANNER....NO. I.

NO men in any age or country were ever so misrepresented by their enemies, and misconceived by the public, as those who constitute the Federal party. There is a degree of malevolence that counteracts itself. The continued slanders heaped upon that party will call forth, from some master hand, a vindication of the principal men who composed it, and the chief measures it pursued, which shall cover its calumniators with shame. In the meantime, as the humble pioneer in this work of truth and justice, I intend to sketch a general outline of their character, especially for the use of the young men who are coming upon the stage of life, who aspire to the honorable name of liberal and intelligent.

To the narrow minded and the vulgar, those who drink in with greedy delight the tales—That the Federalists were monarchists; that they wished to establish a monarchical government; that they were aristocratic in their opinions, and sought to elevate a few above the common level of the people; that they were profuse in the expenditure of the public money; and that they were the partisans of England—to such very few lines of these numbers will be addressed, for where such a taste predominates, truth and reason would be unavailing, and reproof hopelessly inefficacious. But I cherish the belief that the greater portion of the young men who are coming on the stage of action, especially those who desire the character of virtuous and intelligent, would wish, whatever impressions they may have received from early associations, a fair and impartial view of the origin and principles of the two parties, which have so long divided the country. That view, with the blessing of God, I mean to present to them, in a plain way, honestly and fearlessly. Personalities will be avoided as far as possible, but where public justice imperiously demands it, the calumniator shall not be spared although I should find him clothed in Presidential robes, and seated in the palace of the Capitol.

Why, at this time, especially, is this subject undertaken? The answer will be found in the letters of Mr. Monroe to Gen. Jackson, in which he twice endeavored to fix upon the federal party the stigma of being monarchists. It is true, that he speaks of the leaders, but it is perfectly understood to be a new edition of a thrice exploded calumny; it was meant to keep alive the declining hostility to those who bear the name of Federalists, and it was intended to trample on the ashes of a man whose superiority, while living, ripened, in a contracted soul, envy into inextinguishable hatred.

NO. II.

The foundation of American opinions is to be traced beyond the contest with Great Britain, previous to the Revolutionary War. They have their root in a period much more remote, and have grown out of the contests in England, subsisting for so many centuries, on the one part for a limited government, and for despotic power on the other. Our Saxon ancestors cultivated a noble spirit of independence. They knew little of the forms of government, but they possessed so apt and clear a view of their most important rights, that, considering the age, and the despotism which prevailed throughout all the rest of the world, it is impossible to read the provisions of the Great Charter, without feeling for them sentiments of admiration and esteem. The spirit displayed so early as the time of John, was often smothered, but not extinguished. There is scarcely a period of 30 years, from the conquest by William, in which you may not trace some new right asserted, or some chain in the vast machine of despotism unloosed or broken. The tremendously oppressive military tyranny of the feudal system, gradually melted down into a civil regulation, and the precarious feudal fiefs, ripened under the genial influence of a liberal spirit, into the independent tenure of free and common soccage. The villein became a subject; for the arbitrary will of a master was substituted the wholesome provisions of established law. But the spirit of improvement advanced, like the descending apple, with an accelerated velocity. Light creates light; the knowledge and the enjoyment of one right, led to inquiry respecting others. The march of just principles, though slow and often interrupted, was still pursued from age to age, until, at length, the religious contests, which gave impulse to thought, and awakened the whole energies of the human mind, produced in England an important revolution in political as well as in religious opinions. The rapid diffusion of knowledge, by the extension of the art of printing, came in, like Blucher, upon the flank of Bonaparte, and the despotic principle that the power of the king's prerogative was superior to law, was exploded. The civil war—the dethronement and execution of Charles I.—the establishment of the commonwealth; and more especially, the free discussion of the principles of government, which accompanied these great revolutions, imparted intelligence, and gave a tone to public feeling, to which may be traced, in an eminent degree, the principles and opinions which we entertain in America. The contests of the Dutch against the bloody tyranny of the monster Alva, and the final establishment of the republic of Holland, gave to the Dutch and German emigrants much of the spirit which was felt by those from England.

Since the year 1660, and the final expulsion of the Stuarts, the principles of government have been freely discussed wherever the English language was spoken. The bone and muscle of our early settlements were derived from those who left England expressly for the purpose of enjoying their religious and political rights. The great body of the people was imbued with the spirit of resistance to arbitrary authority. If there was a national sentiment, an universally prevailing sentiment, it was that of unalterable and unshaken love of Liberty; a sentiment which neither the allurements of wealth, nor splendor, nor power could corrupt; a sentiment which no power could shake. It was the spirit flowing from their inherent love of freedom, which led the people here to oppose the first attempted inroads of oppression under George the third. They did not wait until chains were riveted upon their hands and ancles; till their arms were pinioned, and Cedrick's iron collar placed upon their necks; then to break them: No—they refused to submit even to a single fetter. The war of the Revolution was not, like that of the Revolution of France, to throw off the grievous burdens, the accumulation of ages, which had become insufferable, and could no longer be borne; it was a war to prevent burdens being imposed; not for rights and privileges—but in defence of old, long enjoyed, and well established rights. Our fathers were not slaves, nor our grandfathers. The Saxon race on this continent, I thank God for his gracious goodness, never were slaves. We are freemen, and we derive our blood, not from the blood of bondsmen. Our ancestors for many generations were free. When the Federalists are charged with aristocratic designs, it is fair to ask, In what principles were they brought up? What early impressions had they received? Is the imputation probable? Were the people with whom they associated, whom they best knew, and whom they represented, such materials as might probably be brought to bow down their necks to an arbitrary, tyrannical or aristocratical government?

I dwell upon this point for this obvious reason.—Those who revile Federal principles, yet ascribe eminent talents to the leaders of the party. Plain common sense must have shown to every man, that it would be a hopeless object to pursue, to fix upon this people a despotic or an aristocratic form of government; and the conclusion must be, either that the Federalists were very weak men (which is not pretended) or that they never entertained the purpose ascribed to them.

NO. III.

It has been said that the Revolutionary contest was not for new rights, but for the preservation of those already in possession. Nor was the contest for a form of government. For my own part I do not see any evidence that Independence from Great Britain, and a separate and distinct Government was the object of the people, during the discussions which preceded the year 1775. Such purpose I find no where avowed. A few of the leaders, and Franklin among the number, I have no doubt looked to such an event; but it is a question in my mind, whether it would have been deemed prudent to suggest such an opinion even among the more ardent and intelligent of the active men in the different states; not one in an hundred I am persuaded, entertained a serious thought of such a measure; and when, at the proper time, it was brought forward, many, who zealously opposed the encroachments of the British government, stopped short, and would advance no further.

Mr. Jefferson, the beloved apostle of Democracy, was a monarchist, attached not only to the monarchical form of government, but zealously attached to King George, in his Royal person, and to the Royal family of Great Britain, and this so late as when he was between thirty and forty years of age! Methinks this bold assertion creates great surprise. Are his friends indignant at the supposed calumny? Is it asserted that the charge is false? that Mr. Jefferson was always a Republican, and held monarchical principles in detestation? My answer is—I have his own declaration to justify this assertion.

Let it be distinctly understood: To cast reflections on the character or conduct of Mr. Jefferson makes no part of the purpose of these numbers. They are written to vindicate the Federal party. A most honorable, virtuous, much abused, calumniated, and persecuted party. Mr. Jefferson possessed the passions and the frailties common to our nature. Ambition allured, and her blandishments sometimes betrayed him, in the eagerness of pursuit and the panting heat of the contest, into those devious paths, which his better judgment and cooler reflections would lead him to see were forbidden to the footsteps of pure honor, and unwavering virtue. Notwithstanding the occasional errors of his course, Mr. Jefferson acted so conspicuous and meritorious a part in the great drama of our glorious revolution; his hold upon the affections of a large portion of the people; the distinguished public stations he has since filled; his retirement to philosophical pursuits and literary leisure, all combined, are calculated to present him to those who come after us, in a light so strong, that the spots on his disk will be lost in the general splendor of his fame.

But Mr. Jefferson was a monarchist. The following are extracts from a paper addressed to King George the third, which is signed by the name of Thomas Jefferson.

'Attached to your Majesty's PERSON, FAMILY and GOVERNMENT, with all the *devotion* that PRINCIPLE and AFFECTION can inspire—connected with Great Britain by the strongest ties that can unite societies, and deploring every event that tends in any degree to weaken them, we solemnly assure your Majesty, that we not only most ardently desire the former harmony between her and these colonies may be restored, but that a concord may be established between them upon so firm a basis as to perpetuate its blessings uninterrupted by any future dissentions, to succeeding generations in both countries, and to transmit your Majesty's name to posterity, adorned with the signal and lasting glory, that has attended the memory of those illustrious personages, whose virtues and abilities have extricated states from dangerous convulsions, and, by securing happiness to others, have erected the most noble and durable monuments to their own fame.' [July, 1775.]

Can language be more clear, strong, explicit?—Was Mr. Jefferson sincere in the solemn asseverations of attachment and affection, to the Government of King George, his family and his throne? His most zealous partisans would not stain his name by the imputation of deliberate falsehood.

Yet what would be thought of a man who should now charge Mr. Jefferson with being a monarchist? The particular object of the exposition of these ancient opinions will be made to appear in our next number.

Foreign News.

An arrival at Boston brings London dates to the 12th July. The following extracts are furnished by the Boston Statesman.

Turkish Defeat. Accounts were received in London, on the 8th, from Greece, by letters from Trieste, dated June 26, which confirm what has been before stated of the defeat of the Turkish commander in chief. It appears that the general, who is one of the best in the Turkish army, had proceeded with much expedition towards the passes of the Thermopylæ, which he made an effort to force.

The Turkish troops fought with more courage than usual, and for a time the issue of the contest seemed doubtful. In the end, however, the patriotic defence of the Greeks prevailed, and the Pacha was compelled with some loss to make a retreat to Larissa, where he was to wait for reinforcements from Romelia. The same letters state that the corps of Constantine Bozzaris, and the troops of the Pacha of Scutari, had met, and that an engagement had taken place, which must have terminated favorably to the Greeks, as Constantine remained in possession of the field, and the Turks had fallen back 10 and 20 leagues in all directions.

The naval force of the Turks in the Gulf of Lepanto is only eight vessels, three frigates, two corvettes, and three brigs. The Greeks have in the waters of Ipsara not less than 180 sail, mostly small.

Letters from Corfu, dated June 7, state that Prince Mavrocordato, the Greek President, has marched against the Turks under Omer Vrione. and that he has taken with him only the most chosen troops, the issue could not be doubtful. The Prince will combine his operations with those of Nicetas, who has received orders to penetrate into Thessaly by Livadia; in the centre of which province the two armies are to form a junction.

From German papers received in London, July 6.

Some Turkish ships of war had entered the harbor of Volo. The inhabitants were under arms determined to oppose their landing. Diamento commands the Greeks in that quarter. The Turkish fleet was last off the island of Seledoni. A Greek corps of observation had arrived near the island Skyso and seemed resolved to take the first opportunity to attack the Turkish ships. The Vice Admiral of the Turkish fleet has the chief command in those seas, and has with him about a third part of the ships that have come from Dardanelles. With the remaining two-thirds the Captain Pacha remained near Mytilene expecting the Egyptain squadron and the Asiatic corps that was collected about Smyrna and was to embark there. This corps had committed great excesses in Smyrna and the neighborhood. It appears that the plan of the Greeks is to destroy that part of the Turkish fleet which is at the entrance of the harbor of Salonichi, before the other larger division shall join it. In Macedonia all was quiet, and the communications between the Archipelago and Salonichi entirely free.

A corps of Turkish Troops has landed near Oreo, on the northern point of Negropont, whence it had advanced into the interior of the country with the intention of uniting with the Turks in the fortresses of the Island. The plan failed. A corps of Greeks compelled them to make a hasty retreat, and re-embark—but it was believed that when reinforced they would make a landing on another part of the Island, particularly as they had been joined by some troops from Macedonia.

Spain.—Madrid letters of June 26, state that the Government had received a note from the French Ambassadors, against the conduct observed towards the Constitutionalists, and that in consequence of it, orders had been given at Bilboa and elsewhere, to put a decree of amnesty into execution.

In Arragon the populace of several towns resisted the Order, and made an *auto de fe*, at which in due form they burned the decree. It was felt necessary to send for a French battalion from Sarragossa to reduce the mob to order.

The Pacha of Egypt was preparing to send a fleet to Candia, manned with Austrian and Malay sailors.

The plague is said to rage in Alexandria.

London July 6.—Government yesterday took up some vessels as transports for 6 months certain; their destination is of course a secret, but there cannot be a doubt that government are about sending troops to some point in Europe. Some sensation has been excited during the last two or three days, by the statement that the king of Portugal had made an application to his majesty's Government, for the aid of a military force, and that this application had been granted. The taking up of the transports is supposed to be connected with this application.

[The Courier of the 9th says that no *British* troops will be sent to Portugal. It seems to admit however that some *Hanoverian* soldiers were to be sent.]

Balloon Ascent.—Mr. Rossiter, one of Mr. Harris' committee and the uncle of his widow made an ascent in the same balloon which had proved fatal to Mr. Harris, for the benefit of his widow and family. He landed without any difficulty, and without the balloon's sustaining the slightest injury.

Died, in London, June 8, Her Majesty Tamehamaha, consort of the 2d King of the Sandwich Islands, of inflammation of the lungs. The King himself was sick, but it was thought he would shortly recover.

The body of Lord Byron had arrived in London, whence it was to be conveyed to Nottingham, for interment.

The Emperor of Russia has issued an Ukase, to the effect that no Russian functionary shall publish, without special permission, any work, in any language whatever, which treats of the domestic or foreign affairs in the Empire. Does his Imperial Majesty wish his foreign and domestic policy to be kept a profound secret—or are foreigners only to be entrusted with the office of making the rest of Europe acquainted with them? Or is the Russian government engaged in some gigantic and mysterious enterprise, the preparation for which it is anxious should not be disclosed?

The Holy Alliance vs. German Universities.—Two hundred and fifty students have lately been expelled the University of Halle, in Prussia, (being more than one-half the whole number,) and some have in vain applied to be received at Gottingen, (kingdom of Hanover,) and at Leipsic, (Kingdom of Saxony.) Two gentlemen, of the Duchy of Oldenburgh, who left the University about twelve months ago, are accused of having belonged to secret societies. They were put under arrest in their houses, their papers sealed, and were examined by a member of the council of goverment, sent expressly to their place of residence. They had afterwards to give bail to a considerable amount, and are incapable of holding any employment until they are perfectly cleared. One of the above gentlemen held a situation, from which he was instantly suspended. Halle is the University from which Bonaparte, after the battle of Jena, sent away all the students within 24 hours notice, on account of their known patriotism and attachment to the Prussian monarchy.

Famine in Ireland.—We regret to state that in Galway, Clare, and several other counties famine has again appeared with all its horrors. During this awful visitation grain, oatmeal, &c. continue to be shipped off to England in large quantities. Mean time there is every prospect of an abundant harvest, but the population of the country will it is apprehended, derive no advantage from this abundance. Thus, says a contemporary, "year after year that beautiful country is scourged by famine in the midst of plenty. Instead of being a source of strength to us, our own resources are wasted in maintaining armies to enable the Irish Squirearchy to carry on the struggle with their famishing vassals. And the worst of all is, that the evil is not one to which we can foresee a termination. The people of this country cannot be expected to come forward every year as they did in 1822."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New-York, Aug. 16.—Paris papers, by the Cadmus, to the 11th of July, have been received, but their contents are unimportant, except so far as relates to the cause of the Greeks, which is represented to be prosperous in every quarter.

A private letter from Nuremburg, dated July 3d, states that "the most recent intelligence received by the government of the Ionian Islands, was, that the Ottoman squadron, under the command of the Captain Pacha, was still off Negropont, except a detachment, which had been sent to effect a disembarkment near Volo. This attempt was unsuccessful, and the Turks lost some of their small vessels. It appears that the Ottoman admiral is in the greatest perplexity relative to the ultimate result of the expedition, the crews of his ships being composed of unskilful sailors, who are thrown into alarm at the sight of Greek fire-ships."

A letter from Alexandria says—"The corps of Egyptian troops, consisting of 6000 strong, which Ibrahim is to command, are encamped at a few leagues from Cairo, and nothing indicates that an embarkation is thought of. Ibrahim is with his father at a country seat, near Cairo. It is rumored that a tartan is expected from Constantinople with the Grand Seignor's answer to various demands addressed to his Highness, such as the cession of the Isle of Candia and the ancient kingdom of Cyprus to the Viceroyalty of Egypt. We are assured that unless this proposition be complied with, the Viceroy will remain neuter in the war between the Greeks and the Turks."

Another letter from Alexandria dated 13th May, says—"The preparations for the grand expedition against the Greeks are suspended, or rather have not commenced. The rumor that Mehemet Ali was going to send out 30,000 men was never founded in truth, for with his weak squadron it would be impossible to transport so large a force from the coast of Africa to the Peloponnesus. There are besides two other reasons for preventing the expedition; the first is the incursion among the Wechabites, and the other the raging of the plague at Cairo. The number that die daily of the plague is said to be 350. The partisans of the Porte pretend that the expedition is not abandoned, but the forces to be sent out they have reduced from 30,000 to 3,000 men.

A letter of a recent date from Marseilles says, that very favorable accounts of the state of Greece have been received from Ancona. John Zaimi, a Greek Deputy had arrived at Marseilles, on his way to London; he affirmed that perfect harmony prevailed in Greece—that the chiefs conducted themselves well—that the Government was firm in its designs, and that there was every reason to hope that the next campaign (which had not commenced at the time of his departure) will be glorious to the Greeks.

HINTS TO FARMERS.

As the season is approaching for the making of CIDER, it may not be unprofitable to give some directions to those who may engage in it, as to the best mode of making. Good Cider is so delicious a liquor, and bad Cider so paltry a one, that if care will produce the one and avoid the other, it will be well bestowed. Let the mill, the press, and all the materials, be perfectly sweet and clean, and the straw free from must. Apples not ripe at the same time, should never be mixed. Apples which fall fully ripe, make better cider than those which are shaken: they should all be kept till perfectly mellow. The flavor is supposed to increase as long as the fruit continues to acquire a deeper shade of yellow without decaying. All rotten or decayed apples should be picked out before grinding. The strength and flavor of Cider are increased by keeping the fruit under cover before it is ground; but it must be exposed to a current of air, and spread thin, or it will contract an unpleasant smell, which will affect the taste of the cider.

The fruit, in grinding, should be reduced, as nearly as possible, to an uniform mass—the advantage which cider receives from the perfect grinding of the rind and seed, are well known, but not so well understood. By the mechanical operation of the mill, the various fluids which occupy the vessels of the fruit, are mingled with the juices of the rind and seed, and with the macerated substance of the cells themselves. If the juice of an apple be extracted without bruising the fruit, it will be found thin and defective in richness, compared to the juice of the same apple, extracted after it has been some time exposed, in a bruised state, to the influence of the air and light; it then becomes deeply tinged, less fluid and very rich; in the former state it apparently contained but little sugar; in the latter a great quantity, much of which has probably been generated since the fruit became bruised; though it may be difficult to explain satisfactorily, the means by which this effect was produced. In the operation of grinding slowly, the liquor acquires good qualities that it did not before possess.—The pomace should remain in the vat 24 hours previous to being pressed. If the apples be good, the liquor will thereby become more saccharine and be improved.

These directions, and some others which will be hereafter given, are principally taken from the writings of William Coxe, Esq. whose acquaintance with the cultivation of fruit trees and the management of fruit, is probably more extensive and accurate than that of any other person in the United States.

Meadville Messenger.

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1824.

We are much gratified to find it stated in the National Intelligencer, that the Secretary at War was to depart from Washington city, on the 17th inst. on an excursion to the mountains, intending to avail himself of the opportunity personally to examine the country through which the projected canal from the Chesapeake to the Ohio will pass, and probably to extend the examination as far as Erie. Col. Roberdeau, of the topographical corps, accompanies him. It is probable that by this time Mr.Calhoun has reached Union-Town. He may therefore be expected to reach this city in a few days.

Domestic Cottons.—This branch of manufacture is now prosecuted in Pittsburgh to a great extent. Besides the spinning and weaving of plain white goods, at the extensive factories of Messrs. Adams, Allen & Co. and of Mr. James Arthurs, the new establishment of Mr. John M'Elroy, for the manufacture of stripes, plaids and chambrays, promises to be of vast public utility. Mr. M'Elroy has now nearly 50 looms at work, and expects in a short time to have from 70 to 100 in operation. His goods are of the very first quality, as to workmanship and materials, and beauty and permanency of color. An establishment of this kind, which affords employment to so many families, and a market for so much country produce, which keeps so much money in the country, and does so much to promote its independence, deserves encouragement from our citizens. We are glad to hear that, so far, the demand for Mr. M'Elroy's goods has exceeded his expectations.

RIVER TRADE.

During the interruption of Steam Boat navigation, for a few weeks past, we have discontinued our usual notice of boat news. From this circumstance it may be supposed by some of our readers abroad, that the commerce of the place is suspended. This, however, is far from being the fact. A very brisk river trade is kept up, in keel and flat boats, and no delay whatever takes place, in any instance, for want of suitable craft and hands to navigate them. The freight to Louisville is but 50 cents per cwt. and to other western ports in proportion. Yesterday and the day before 8 or 10 keel boats departed, carrying from 200 to 250 tons of merchandise.—Among late arrivals, we notice with pleasure that of the keel boat J. Cuyer, Capt. Cartwright, from the new Furnace at Bear Creek, on the Allegheny, with pig metal for the Union Rolling Mill Company.—The captain informs that this new furnace, owned by Messrs. Robinson, M'Nickle & Co. is now in full blast, and produced, during the first week, from 20 to 25 tons of metal.

☞We would willingly insert a weekly list of arrivals and departures of keel boats, &c. employed in the conveyance of merchandise; but there being no harbor-master, or person whose business it is to keep a record of them, we find it difficult to collect the materials. ☞If freighters, commission merchants, and others concerned, would communicate arrivals and departures to the clerk at Mr. Hart's warehouse, he would keep a register of them which we would copy.

GEN. LA FAYETTE proceeded from New-York to Boston, on the 20th, attended by his son, his secretary, and Mr. Colden. He is to return to N. York early in September, and has accepted the invitation of the Corporation of Philadelphia, to visit the latter city about the 20th of the same month. A committee is deputed from Baltimore, to ascertain the time when they may expect a visit from the General. In Philadelphia, the Councils have directed the room in the State House, in which the Declaration of Independence was signed, to be fitted up for the General's levee room, and have determined to erect a *grand civic arch*, in front of it, in honor of his arrival. In Baltimore, splendid apartments are preparing for his reception at the Fountain Inn.

At a meeting in Philadelphia, it was "Resolved, That it be recommended to the citizens to wear the Revolutionary Cockade and the Fayette Badge, during the General's visit to the city." The badge is a ribbon on which a miniature likeness of the General is imprinted.

Reading and Carlisle, in this state, were illuminated on hearing of the arrival of La Fayette.

Walter S. Franklin, Esq. of York county, declines running for the office of Elector on the Crawford Ticket. He supports the Hero of New-Orleans.

Flagg, Green and Redfield, three of the most determined opposers of the people's rights in the New-York Senate, have been burnt in effigy, in various parts of the state.

Mr. Conine, the Lottery Broker of Baltimore, has given one hundred dollars for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire at New-Castle, Delaware, being one dollar for each ticket he sold in the last class of the Maryland State Lottery.

The *Monocacy Merchant Mills*, belonging to W. D. Kemp, Frederick county, Md. have been destroyed by fire. They were insured to the amount of 10,000 dollars.

Yellow Fever.—At Charleston, S. C. three cases of this disease have occurred, and the board of health has directed that strangers leave the city.

For the Gazette.

Royal Condescension.

We understand, that his Majesty, the Autocrat of the West, has given his Royal Permission to the Federalists to take up and support a ticket of their own—nay, it is said he has condescended to urge upon them the propriety, and even necessity of doing so. What a revolution must have taken place in his Majesty's opinion of the federalists since he put his sign manual to the Four Page Pamphlet!

SHOES.

For the Gazette.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

This gentleman is now on a tour from Washington City, to view that section of country through which the proposed canal from the Ohio to the Chesapeake will pass, and will probably proceed through Pittsburgh to Lake Erie. His visit to this country is prompted by that active zeal, which he has uniformly manifested in discharging the duties of his department.

While in the western country, the location of a Western Armory, another subject highly interesting to Pittsburgh, will come under his supervision.

The promptitude with which he adopted measures to explore the route of the proposed canal, after the power was vested in him by an act of congress, is strong evidence that his zeal for internal improvements is limited to no particular section of the country, but is as expansive as it is energetic, and as impartial as disinterested and patriotic.

Should not the citizens of Pittsburgh, without respect to parties, give some expression of their high estimation of his zeal and promptitude in the prosecution of proposed improvements?

A MECHANIC.

The Paris Journal says the person who calls himself Charles the 10th, son of Louis 16th, and who has been figuring in the American papers, is an Impostor, or rather a madman. His name is Victor Perrat; in the campaign to Moscow he became partially deranged. After dissipating his fortune he set out from France to join the South-American patriots, but having put into Havana, the rigor with which he was there treated, renewed his insanity.

Gen. Dearborn has arrived at Boston from Lisbon.

United States Engineers.—Gen. Bernard, Col. Totten, Maj. Douglas, Capt. Pouissant, and other gentlemen attached to the United States Engineer Corps, arrived at this place on Monday evening last, having explored the waters between Beaver and the Ohio, and the waters of Grand and Ashtabula rivers, at Lake Erie, in the following manner:—They ascended the Beaver to Newcastle—thence by the Mahoning to Youngstown and Warren, from whence they passed over and examined the heads of the Cuyahoga and Grand River, and descended the latter to its mouth, thence to the mouth of Ashtabula, which they ascended, and again passing over the summit levels, descended the Shenango to Greenville, from which points, by the course of Crooked Creek, taking the outlet of Conneaut Lake in their way, they came to this place. Yesterday morning they again departed, having taken the track marked out by our state commissioners last year, from the head of Conneaut Lake to the outlets of Big Conneyaut and Elk Creek, at Lake Erie, from whence, we learn, it is their intention to go down the Lake to Erie, and explore, by the Le Bœuff and French Creek and the Allegheny river, to Pittsburgh.

Meadville Messenger.

We are happy in being able to state, that the Rev. Dr. Wm. Neil, of Philadelphia, has accepted the office of Principal in Dickinson College to which we understand he was lately elected by the board of Trustees.

Carlisle Adv.

St. Louis, July 29.—Major Biddle, who has just arrived from the Upper Mississippi, informs us that four men have been lately murdered on Lake Pepin—suspicion rests upon a party of Chippewas. We understand that this affair has been officially communicated to General Atkinson, who is expected to take prompt and efficient measures to demand the murderers.

We learn that the Aurickarees are rebuilding their old town—and that the *Gros-Ventres* have robbed Major Henry's party of a large quantity of Merchandise.

New-York, August 18.—The following is the address of the Mayor of this city to General LA FAYETTE, with his answer:—

"GENERAL,—In the name of the municipal authority of the city, I bid you a sincere welcome to the shores of a country, of whose freedom and happiness you will ever be considered one of the most honored and beloved founders.

Your old contemporaries in arms, of whom, indeed, but few remain, have not forgot, and their posterity will never forget, the YOUNG AND GALLANT FRENCHMAN who consecrated his youth, his talents, his fortune, and his exertions, to their cause—who exposed his life—who shed his blood that they might become free and happy. They will recollect with profound emotions, so long as they remain worthy of the liberties they enjoy, and the exertions you made to obtain them, that you came to them in the darkest period of their struggle—that you linked your fortune with their's when it seemed almost hopeless—that you shared in the dangers, privations and sufferings of that bitter struggle, nor quitted them for a moment, till it was consummated on the glorious field of Yorktown. Half a century has elapsed since that great event, and in that time your name has become as dear to the friends, as inseparably connected with the cause of freedom, in the old, as in the new world.

The people of the United States look up to you as to one of their most honored parents—the country cherishes you as one of the most beloved of her sons. I hope and trust, Sir, that not only the present, but the future conduct of my countrymen, to the latest period of time, will, among other slanders, refute the unjust imputation, that Republics are always ungrateful to their benefactors.

In behalf of my fellow-citizens of New-York, and speaking the warm and universal sentiments of the whole people of the United States, I repeat your welcome to our common country.

Permit me to add, that the moment of my life to which I shall look back with the greatest pleasure and pride, will be that in which it fell to my lot to be an organ for expressing, however feebly, a nation's gratitude."

Gen. La Fayette's Answer.

"*Sir:* While I am so affectionately received by the citizens of New York, and their worthy Representatives, I feel myself overwhelmed with inexpressible emotions. The sight of the American shore, after so long an absence; the recollection of the many respected friends and dear companions, no longer to be found in this land; the pleasure to recognize those who have survived; this immense concourse of a free Republican population who so kindly welcome me; the admirable appearance of the troops, the presence of a corps of the National Navy, have excited sentiments to which no human language can be adequate. You have been pleased, Sir, to allude to the happiest time, the unalloyed enjoyments of my public life; it is the pride of my heart to have been one of the earliest adopted Sons of America. I am proud also to add, that upwards of 40 years ago, I have been particularly honoured with the freedom of this City. I beg you, Mr Mayor, I beg you, Gentlemen, to accept yourselves, and to transmit to the citizens of New York, the homage of my profound and everlasting gratitude, devotion, and respect."

A company has been formed in England to establish a line of steam and land conveyance from some port in the Mediterranean, to India. The port now in contemplation is Marseilles—and it is computed that the passage from thence to Bombay, might be effected in 25 days. The following are the distances and estimated rate of travel.

From	Dist. of Miles.	Days.	Hours.
Marseilles to Malta	690	3	5
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Alexandria to Cairo	—	2	—
Cairo to Seuz	73	1	4
Suez to Mocha	1160	5	16
Mocha to Socotra	720	3	12
Socotra to Bombay	1170	5	17
		25	10

PERUVIAN VICTORY AND LIBERTY.

The Panama Gazette of June 3 contains an official account, that General Olaneta, with a large division of troops in Upper Peru, after having defeated and captured General Caratala, who had followed him with an equal force, had joined the Chilian forces and declared in favour of liberty and independence. This event is considered as decisive of the fate of south America. It took place early in May. Letters from Guayaquil of the 26th of May confirm the above intelligence.

NOTICE.

RETAILERS of Foreign Merchandise and Liquors, within the city of Pittsburgh, will take notice that the 1st day of September is the time to take out Licenses, according to law.

William Graham,
City Treasurer.

August 27, 1824—3t.

Died,

On the 24th instant, aged 57, Mrs. MARTHA SHANNON, wife of Mr. Robert Shannon, of this city.

On Saturday morning last, *James Kerwin*, infant son of James and Julia Ann Wilson, aged 10 months and 17 days.

On Wednesday last, Mr. JOHN DUNLAP, son of Mr. Robert Dunlap, of this city.

On Sunday evening last, aged 27 years, Mrs. OLIVIA COOK, wife of Mr. John Cook, of Miller's Run, Washington county. She was returning from the meeting house of the Rev. Mr. Riddell, and had arrived near her own house, when her horse took fright and threw her with such violence against a log as to dislocate her neck and cause her immediate death. A husband and six children deplore her loss.

Death of Captain Magee.

DIED, on the 30th June at Prairie du Chien in the Michigan Territory, Captain MATTHEW J. MAGEE, of the 5th Regiment United States Infantry. Capt. Magee was a native of Pittsburgh in Pennsylvania: He was educated for the bar, and was just entering on the practice of a profession in which he bid fair to become an ornament, when *War* was declared against Great Britain: he immediately abandoned his studies and enrolled himself in a volunteer company, the "*Pittsburgh Blues,*" then raising for a twelve months' tour; in this company he served as *First Lieutenant* (and a considerable part of the time as commandant) until the expiration of their term of service, when (at the repeated solicitation of Gen. Harrison, under whom his company had done duty) he accepted the appointment of Captain in the 4th Regiment of Riflemen; since that period Captain Magee has performed services of an important character as well on the northern lines as on the western frontiers, and has universally retained the esteem and confidence of his commanding officers.

The deceased possessed talents of a high order both as a *civilian* and *martialist;* his amiable disposition and conciliating temper, secured him the friendship of his brother officers, and the love and veneration of the soldiery under his command.

Missouri Republican.

TESTIMONY OF RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE

CAPTAIN MATTHEW J. MAGEE.

AT a meeting of a number of the surviving members of the corps of "*Pittsburgh Blues,*" held at the house of Mr. Daniel C. Boss, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, the 25th of August, 1824,

JAMES R. BUTLER was chosen Chairman, and E. TROVILLO was appointed Secretary.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That we have heard with deep and heartfelt regret, of the death of our much esteemed fellow-citizen and soldier, Capt. *MATTHEW J. MAGEE*, of the army of the United States. In this calamitous event, whilst we have individually to mourn the loss of a friend and companion, endeared to us by every social virtue, and whose name is gratefully connected with the many scenes of danger and hardship through which we have collectively passed; we have also to deplore the bereavement sustained by his afflicted family and relatives, with whom we most sincerely sympathize and condole. Cut off in the meridian of his usefulness, with the sure prospect before him of rising to distinction and fame in his profession, had his life been spared to his country and his family and friends, we have nothing left but the melancholy pleasure of cherishing his memory with the fond affection which his civic virtues, public services and military talents so greatly deserve.

Resolved, That as a mark of our sincere respect for the memory of the deceased, we will wear crape on the left arm for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That these proceedings be communicated by the chairman to the widow and family of the deceased, and that they be published in the several newspapers of this city.

JAMES R. BUTLER, Chairman.
ELIJAH TROVILLO, Secretary.

DIED, On the 16th inst. at his residence in Montgomery county, the venerable and much respected CHARLES THOMSON, in the 95th year of his age. He was one of the most virtuous, stedfast, energetic and useful patriots of the revolution. He enjoyed, as sole secretary of the revolutionary congress, the highest confidence of that body and of the country, and the personal friendship of the best and greatest Americans. The chief object of his old age was to prepare himself for the future life, and his friends and relatives have every reason to believe, that, as a truly earnest, pious, and practical christian, he has gained the crown which he so perseveringly and worthily sought.

TUITION.

MRS. BASHAM'S TERMS ARE,

For Reading, Writing and English Grammar, per quarter,	$3 00
The above with Geography, Blair's Lectures and Natural History,	4 00
The above with Botany and the French Language,	8 00

Mrs. B. requests the Young Ladies to be punctual in their attendance on Wednesday next, as she will on that day be again prepared to receive them. Parents or any person desirous of witnessing the improvement of Mrs. Basham's Pupils, can do so, by attending at the school room on Saturdays, when a repetition of the studies during the week, and an examination of the progress made in their writing and cyphering takes place, and rewards are adjudged to the most deserving.

Mrs. B. having prevailed on Mr. J. R. LAMBDIN to give instructions in DRAWING, in her school, he has agreed to give lessons to a limited number,—to commence on Monday, 6th of September. Hours of attendance, from half past 3 until half past 5, on the afternoons of Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Terms, $8 per quarter, and all materials furnished.

August 27—1t.

FOR SALE,

5000 lbs English Sheet Iron,
800 lbs Iron Wire,
100 tons Pig Iron,

At the PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.

Alex. M'Clurg.

August 27, 1824—3t.

WM. M'KNIGHT

HAS just received and is now opening at his store in Market-street, next door to the corner of Fourth,

A large and handsome assortment of
FANCY FALL & WINTER
GOODS.
—ALSO—
AN ASSORTMENT OF
INGRAIN CARPETING
AND
HEARTH RUGS.

All of which will be sold very low.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 20—6t.

FRONT-ST. AUCTION,

By Davis & Hanson.

An extensive and valuable Collection of
Theological, Historical, Medical, Classical, Law, Miscellaneous, School and Blank
BOOKS,
AT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SALE.

N B. Public Sale by catalogue will commence on the 28th of August, and continue regularly EVERY OTHER SATURDAY EVENING.

August 27—tf.

BENJ. DARLINGTON,

HAS JUST RECEIVED AND IS NOW OPENING
A large assortment of
HARDWARE,
Which will be sold low,
Wholesale and Retail.
ALSO,
AN ASSORTMENT OF
SADDLERS' SKIRTING

August 27, 1824—1m.

BOOT & SHOE STORE,

Wood, between Third and Fourth.

NICHOLAS GRIFFITH

INFORMS his customers and the public generally, that he has just received an extensive supply of

Boots, Shoes and Leather,

CONSISTING OF

Gentlemen's fine Shoes and Boots
do. Pumps
Men's coarse Shoes and Bootees,
Boys' fine Shoes and Boots
do. dancing Pumps
Ladies' leather Shoes and Boots
do. black morocco Shoes and Boots,
do. Denmark satin, prunella and silk Shoes
Misses' morocco and leather Shoes and Boots
Children's do. do do do.
With various other kinds, too numerous to mention

ALSO,

Prime Spanish Sole Leather
Upper Leather
Bag Leather
Black Morocco Skins
Hat and Boot Lining, and
Binding Skins.

ALSO,
LA PLATA OX HIDES,
AND
TANNER'S OIL.

A constant supply of the above articles will be kept, and sold low for cash or good acceptances.

Pittsburgh, August 27, 1824—12t.

Transylvania University,

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE LECTURES in this Department will commence, as usual, on the FIRST MONDAY of NOVEMBER NEXT, and terminate the FIRST WEEK in MARCH.

Anatomy and Surgery, by	*Benj. W. Dudley, M D.*
Institutes of Medicine, and Clinical Practice,	*Charles Caldwell, M.D.*
Theory and Practice of Physic,	*Samuel Brown, M.D.*
Materia Medica, and Medical Botany,	*Daniel Drake, M.D.*
Obstetrics, and the Diseases of Women and Children,	*W. H. Richardson, M.D*
Chemistry,	*James Blythe, D D. and Robert Best, A.M.*

D. W. Dudley,
Dean of the Faculty

Lexington, August 9, 1824—[Aug.27—4t.]

N B. COMMONWEALTH PAPER received for Tickets as heretofore.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

The Subscriber

Offers for sale, at his Store, in Wood street,

5-4	Bleached & Brown Shirtings,		
4-4	do	do	do
7-8	do	do	do
3-4	do	do	do

3-4 and 4-4 Checks,
Plaids and Stripes,

Which he will sell very low for cash or approved paper.

Nicholas Griffith.

Pittsburgh, August 27. 1824—8t

Lawrence & Bainbridge,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Louisville, Ky.

Have formed a co-partnership with

JAMES ANDERSON, JR.

The business will in future be conducted under the firm of

B. LAWRENCE & CO.

REFERENCE.

James Hughes, Esq. *John Bustard*, Louisville.
J & G. R. Gilmore, B. Hayden, Cincinnati.
Knox & M'Kee, Wheeling.
James Riddle & Son, Eichbaum & Johnston, Wm. Bell, Jr. W. Anderson, R. Lindell, Pittsburgh.

August 20—tf.

JOSEPH EVANS

OFFERS HIS SERVICES AS A

Scrivener.

HE will execute *CONVEYANCES*, and all other written instruments, promptly, and in a legal form, at the office of B. R. EVANS, in Fourth street, one door east of Liberty street.

Pittsburgh, August 20, 1824—3t.

Front Street Auction.

On Monday, the 13th September,

AT TEN O'CLOCK, A. M.

Will be sold, on a credit of three months,

20 Cases Fall Dry Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Blue, Black, Brown and Mixed *Cloths, Cassimeres* and *Cassinetts;* Rose and Point *Blankets;* Red, Yellow and White *Flannels;* Red and Green *Bocking Baizes; Bombazetts;* Tartan and Circassian *Plaids;* Swansdown and Valencia *Vestings;* Super *Prints;* 4-4 and 6-4 *Cambric Muslins;* 4-4 and 7-8 Brown and Bleached *Shirtings, Checks, Tickings, Plaids* and *Stripes.*

AND AT HALF PAST TWO O'CLOCK, P. M.

An extensive assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, &c.

Davis & Hanson, Auc.

Also, at Private Sale,

An Invoice of Dry Goods,

25 chests Young Hyson TEA
30 bbls Green COFFEE
300 kegs Kentucky TOBACCO
100 kegs 4, 6, 8 and 10d. NAILS and BRADS
250 boxes of 7 by 9, 8 by 10, and 10 by 12 WINDOW GLASS
5000 lbs. SPANISH SOLE LEATHER
35 doz. UPPER LEATHER & CALF SKINS
500 SPANISH HIDES.

August 27—3t.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue or outcry, at the Court-House, in Pittsburgh, on *Saturday, the 11th day of September next,* at 10 o'clock, A M. the following property, viz:

All the right, title, interest and claim of Lewis Peterson, of, in and to all the undivided third part of three Lots of Ground, in the city of Pittsburgh, marked in the plan of said city Nos 250, 251, and 252; each Lot containing sixty feet in depth, extending from Front street throughout to Second street, and bounded by Front street, by Redoubt alley, and by Lot No. 249: subject to a yearly ground rent of 400 dollars, payable half yearly. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Lewis Peterson, at the suit of James Adams.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Davi Sample, of, in and to a certain Tract of Lan called Hamburgh, situate in Plum township bounded by lands of Michael Dorr, Elias Davidson, John Sampson, William Allison, heirs o Col. Irwin, dec and others; containing one hundred and twenty-four acres and one hundred an five perches, more or less; on which there is cabin and stable, with about thirty-five acr cleared. Seized and taken in execution as th property of the said David Sample, at the suit John M'Donald, Esq.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Lewi Matthews, of, in and to a certain Tract of Land situated in Wilkins township, in the county aforesaid, bounded by lands of Mr. Miller, Henry Shook, and others; containing about three hundred and thirty acres, more or less; on which are erected two cabins, with about — acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Lewis Matthews, at the suit of John M'Donald, Esq.

L. Stewart, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Pittsburgh, August 27, 1824. } 3t.

M. S. MASON,

WOOD STREET,

IS JUST RECEIVING a seasonable and extensive assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

COMPRISING A VERY CHOICE VARIETY OF

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

Dry Goods,

Of the most recent importations, selected the last month, in New-York and Philadelphia, which are offered for sale, at a small advance, by the

Package or Piece.

☞COUNTRY MERCHANTS can renew their assortment on very low and advantageous terms.

August 13, 1824.—4t.

LOWRIE & CURTIS,

Wholesale Grocers,

Wood, between Second and Third Streets,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

60 bags Green Coffee,
30 chsts. fresh Y. H. Tea
20 bbls. Herrings, 1824,
1000 lbs. prime Western Reserve Cheese,

And a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale, at the lowest prices.

M. B. LOWRIE,

KEEPS his OFFICE in the North corner, of the Diamond, in the room lately occupied by R. Christy, Esq.

May 21.—tf.

J. H. FIELDING'S

Young Ladies' Academy,

WILL be RE-OPENED on Monday, the 6th of September.

As the vacation has been extended, (Mr. F. being advised not to resume his labors till his health should be perfectly restored,) the calculation of *payable time* shall be made from the first of October.

August 20—3t.

R. J. WALKER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAVING resigned the Clerkship of the U. S. Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, will henceforth practice in that Court, and, as heretofore, in the other Courts of this County, and devote his exclusive attention to his Professional Business.

Office, Fourth, between Market and Wood-Streets.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 6 6m

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1824.

We are much gratified to find it stated in the National Intelligencer, that the Secretary at War was to depart from Washington city, on the 17th inst. on an excursion to the mountains, intending to avail himself of the opportunity personally to examine the country through which the projected canal from the Chesapeake to the Ohio will pass, and probably to extend the examination as far as Erie. Col. Roberdeau, of the topographical corps, accompanies him. It is probable that by this time Mr. Calhoun has reached Union-Town. He may therefore be expected to reach this city in a few days.

Domestic Cottons.—This branch of manufacture is now prosecuted in Pittsburgh to a great extent. Besides the spinning and weaving of plain white goods, at the extensive factories of Messrs. Adams, Allen & Co. and of Mr. James Arthurs, the new establishment of Mr. John M'Elroy, for the manufacture of stripes, plaids and chambrays, promises to be of vast public utility. Mr. M'Elroy has now nearly 50 looms at work, and expects in a short time to have from 70 to 100 in operation. His goods are of the very first quality, as to workmanship and materials, and beauty and permanency of color. An establishment of this kind, which affords employment to so many families, and a market for so much country produce, which keeps so much money in the country, and does so much to promote its independence, deserves encouragement from our citizens. We are glad to hear that, so far, the demand for Mr. M'Elroy's goods has exceeded his expectations.

RIVER TRADE.

During the interruption of Steam Boat navigation, for a few weeks past, we have discontinued our usual notice of boat news. From this circumstance it may be supposed by some of our readers abroad, that the commerce of the place is suspended. This, however, is far from being the fact. A very brisk river trade is kept up, in keel and flat boats, and no delay whatever takes place, in any instance, for want of suitable craft and hands to navigate them. The freight to Louisville is but 50 cents per cwt. and to other western ports in proportion. Yesterday and the day before 8 or 10 keel boats departed, carrying from 200 to 250 tons of merchandise.—Among late arrivals, we notice with pleasure that of the keel boat J. Cuyer, Capt. Cartwright, from the new Furnace at Bear Creek, on the Allegheny, with pig metal for the Union Rolling Mill Company.—The captain informs that this new furnace, owned by Messrs. Robinson, M'Nickle & Co. is now in full blast, and produced, during the first week, from 20 to 25 tons of metal.

☞We would willingly insert a weekly list of arrivals and departures of keel boats, &c. employed in the conveyance of merchandise; but there being no harbor-master, or person whose business it is to keep a record of them, we find it difficult to collect the materials. ☞If freighters, commission merchants, and others concerned, would communicate arrivals and departures to the clerk at Mr Hart's warehouse, he would keep a register of them which we would copy.

GEN. LA FAYETTE proceeded from New-York to Boston, on the 20th, attended by his son, his secretary, and Mr. Colden. He is to return to N. York early in September, and has accepted the invitation of the Corporation of Philadelphia, to visit the latter city about the 20th of the same month. A committee is deputed from Baltimore, to ascertain the time when they may expect a visit from the General. In Philadelphia, the Councils have directed the room in the State House, in which the Declaration of Independence was signed, to be fitted up for the General's levee room, and have determined to erect a *grand civic arch*, in front of it, in honor of his arrival. In Baltimore, splendid apartments are preparing for his reception at the Fountain Inn.

At a meeting in Philadelphia, it was "Resolved, That it be recommended to the citizens to wear the Revolutionary Cockade and the Fayette Badge, during the General's visit to the city." The badge is a ribbon on which a miniature likeness of the General is imprinted.

Reading and Carlisle, in this state, were illuminated on hearing of the arrival of La Fayette.

Walter S. Franklin, Esq. of York county, declines running for the office of Elector on the Crawford Ticket. He supports the Hero of New-Orleans.

Flagg, Green and Redfield, three of the most determined opposers of the people's rights in the New-York Senate, have been burnt in effigy, in various parts of the state.

Mr. Conine, the Lottery Broker of Baltimore, has given one hundred dollars for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire at New-Castle, Delaware, being one dollar for each ticket he sold in the last class of the Maryland State Lottery.

The *Monocacy Merchant Mills*, belonging to W. D. Kemp, Frederick county, Md. have been destroyed by fire. They were insured to the amount of 10,000 dollars.

Yellow Fever.—At Charleston, S. C. three cases of this disease have occurred, and the board of health has directed that strangers leave the city.

For the Gazette.

Royal Condescension.

We understand, that his Majesty, the Autocrat of the West, has given his Royal Permission to the Federalists to take up and support a ticket of their own—nay, it is said he has condescended to urge upon them the propriety, and even necessity of doing so. What a revolution must have taken place in his Majesty's opinion of the federalists since he put his sign manual to the Four Page Pamphlet!

SHOES.

For the Gazette.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

This gentleman is now on a tour from Washington City, to view that section of country through which the proposed canal from the Ohio to the Chesapeake will pass, and will probably proceed through Pittsburgh to Lake Erie. His visit to this country is prompted by that active zeal, which he has uniformly manifested in discharging the duties of his department.

While in the western country, the location of a Western Armory, another subject highly interesting to Pittsburgh, will come under his supervision.

The promptitude with which he adopted measures to explore the route of the proposed canal, after the power was vested in him by an act of congress, is strong evidence that his zeal for internal improvements is limited to no particular section of the country, but is as expansive as it is energetic, and as impartial as disinterested and patriotic.

Should not the citizens of Pittsburgh, without respect to parties, give some expression of their high estimation of his zeal and promptitude in the prosecution of proposed improvements?

A MECHANIC.

The Paris Journal says the person who calls himself Charles the 10th, son of Louis 16th, and who has been figuring in the American papers, is an Impostor, or rather a madman. His name is Victor Persat; in the campaign to Moscow he became partially deranged. After dissipating his fortune he set out from France to join the South-American patriots, but having put into Havana, the rigor with which he was there treated, renewed his insanity.

Gen. Dearborn has arrived at Boston from Lisbon.

United States Engineers.—Gen. Bernard, Col. Totten, Maj. Douglas, Capt. Pouissant, and other gentlemen attached to the United States Engineer Corps, arrived at this place on Monday evening last, having explored the waters between Beaver and the Ohio, and the waters of Grand and Ashtabula rivers, at Lake Erie, in the following manner:—They ascended the Beaver to Newcastle—thence by the Mahoning to Youngstown and Warren, from whence they passed over and examined the heads of the Cuyahoga and Grand River, and descended the latter to its mouth, thence to the mouth of Ashtabula, which they ascended, and again passing over the summit levels, descended the Shenango to Greenville, from which points, by the course of Crooked Creek, taking the outlet of Conneaut Lake in their way, they came to this place. Yesterday morning they again departed, having taken the track marked out by our state commissioners last year, from the head of Conneaut Lake to the outlets of Big Conneyaut and Elk Creek, at Lake Erie, from whence, we learn, it is their intention to go down the Lake to Erie, and explore, by the Le Bœuff and French Creek and the Allegheny river, to Pittsburgh.

Meadville Messenger.

We are happy in being able to state, that the Rev. Dr. Wm. Neil, of Philadelphia, has accepted the office of Principal in Dickinson College to which we understand he was lately elected by the board of Trustees.

Carlisle Adv.

St. Louis, July 29.—Major Biddle, who has just arrived from the Upper Mississippi, informs us that four men have been lately murdered on Lake Pepin—suspicion rests upon a party of Chippewas. We understand that this affair has been officially communicated to General Atkinson, who is expected to take prompt and efficient measures to demand the murderers.

We learn that the Aurickarees are rebuilding their old town—and that the *Gros-Ventres* have robbed Major Henry's party of a large quantity of Merchandise.

New-York, August 18.—The following is the address of the Mayor of this city to General LA FAYETTE, with his answer:—

"GENERAL,—In the name of the municipal authority of the city, I bid you a sincere welcome to the shores of a country, of whose freedom and happiness you will ever be considered one of the most honored and beloved founders.

Your old contemporaries in arms, of whom, indeed, but few remain, have not forgot, and their posterity will never forget, the YOUNG AND GALLANT FRENCHMAN who consecrated his youth, his talents, his fortune, and his exertions, to their cause—who exposed his life—who shed his blood that they might become free and happy. They will recollect with profound emotions, so long as they remain worthy of the liberties they enjoy, and the exertions you made to obtain them, that you came to them in the darkest period of their struggle—that you linked your fortune with their's when it seemed almost hopeless—that you shared in the dangers, privations and sufferings of that bitter struggle, nor quitted them for a moment, till it was consummated on the glorious field of Yorktown. Half a century has elapsed since that great event, and in that time your name has become as dear to the friends, as inseparably connected with the cause of freedom, in the old, as in the new world.

The people of the United States look up to you as to one of their most honored parents—the country cherishes you as one of the most beloved of her sons. I hope and trust, Sir, that not only the present, but the future conduct of my countrymen, to the latest period of time, will, among other slanders, refute the unjust imputation, that Republics are always ungrateful to their benefactors.

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		25	10

PERUVIAN VICTORY AND LIBERTY.

The Panama Gazette of June 3 contains an official account, that General Olaneta, with a large division of troops in Upper Peru, after having defeated and captured General Caratala, who had followed him with an equal force, had joined the Chilian forces and declared in favour of liberty and independence. This event is considered as decisive of the fate of south America. It took place early in May. Letters from Guayaquil of the 26th of May confirm the above intelligence.

NOTICE.

RETAILERS of Foreign Merchandise and Liquors, within the city of Pittsburgh, will take notice that the 1st day of September is the time to take out Licenses, according to law.

William Graham,
City Treasurer.

August 27, 1824—3t.

Died,

On the 24th instant, aged 57, Mrs. MARTHA SHANNON, wife of Mr. Robert Shannon, of this city.

On Saturday morning last, *James Kerwin*, infant son of James and Julia Ann Wilson, aged 10 months and 17 days.

On Wednesday last, Mr. JOHN DUNLAP, son of Mr. Robert Dunlap, of this city.

On Sunday evening last, aged 27 years, Mrs. OLIVIA COOK, wife of Mr. John Cook, of Miller's Run, Washington county. She was returning from the meeting house of the Rev. Mr. Riddell, and had arrived near her own house, when her horse took fright and threw her with such violence against a log as to dislocate her neck and cause her immediate death. A husband and six children deplore her loss.

Death of Captain Magee.

DIED, on the 30th June at Prairie du Chien in the Michigan Territory, Captain MATTHEW J. MAGEE, of the 5th Regiment United States Infantry. Capt. Magee was a native of Pittsburgh in Pennsylvania: He was educated for the bar, and was just entering on the practice of a profession in which he bid fair to become an ornament, when *War* was declared against Great Britain: he immediately abandoned his studies and enrolled himself in a volunteer company, the "*Pittsburgh Blues,*" then raising for a twelve months' tour; in this company he served as *First Lieutenant* (and a considerable part of the time as commandant) until the expiration of their term of service, when (at the repeated solicitation of Gen. Harrison, under whom his company had done duty) he accepted the appointment of Captain in the 4th Regiment of Riflemen; since that period Captain Magee has performed services of an important character as well on the northern lines as on the western frontiers, and has universally retained the esteem and confidence of his commanding officers.

The deceased possessed talents of a high order both as a *civilian* and *martialist;* his amiable disposition and conciliating temper, secured him the friendship of his brother officers, and the love and veneration of the soldiery under his command.

Missouri Republican.

TESTIMONY OF RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE CAPTAIN MATTHEW J. MAGEE.

AT a meeting of a number of the surviving members of the corps of "*Pittsburgh Blues,*" held at the house of Mr. Daniel C. Boss, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, the 25th of August, 1824,

JAMES R. BUTLER was chosen Chairman, and E. TROVILLO was appointed Secretary.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That we have heard with deep and heartfelt regret, of the death of our much esteemed fellow-citizen and soldier, Capt. *MATTHEW J. MAGEE*, of the army of the United States. In this calamitous event, whilst we have individually to mourn the loss of a friend and companion, endeared to us by every social virtue, and whose name is gratefully connected with the many scenes of danger and hardship through which we have collectively passed; we have also to deplore the bereavement sustained by his afflicted family and relatives, with whom we most sincerely sympathize and condole. Cut off in the meridian of his usefulness, with the sure prospect before him of rising to distinction and fame in his profession, had his life been spared to his country and his family and friends, we have nothing left but the melancholy pleasure of cherishing his memory with the fond affection which his civic virtues, public services and military talents so greatly deserve.

Resolved, That as a mark of our sincere respect for the memory of the deceased, we will wear crape on the left arm for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That these proceedings be communicated by the chairman to the widow and family of the deceased, and that they be published in the several newspapers of this city.

JAMES R. BUTLER, Chairman.
ELIJAH TROVILLO, Secretary.

DIED, On the 16th inst. at his residence in Montgomery county, the venerable and much respected CHARLES THOMSON, in the 95th year of his age. He was one of the most virtuous, stedfast, energetic and useful patriots of the revolution. He enjoyed, as sole secretary of the revolutionary congress, the highest confidence of that body and of the country, and the personal friendship of the best and greatest Americans. The chief object of his old age was to prepare himself for the future life, and his friends and relatives have every reason to believe, that, as a truly earnest, pious, and practical christian, he has gained the crown which he so perseveringly and worthily sought.

TUITION.

MRS. BASHAM'S TERMS ARE,

For Reading, Writing and English Grammar, per quarter,	$3 00
The above with Geography, Blair's Lectures and Natural History,	4 00
The above with Botany and the French Language,	8 00

Mrs. B. requests the Young Ladies to be punctual in their attendance on Wednesday next, as she will on that day be again prepared to receive them. Parents or any person desirous of witnessing the improvement of Mrs. Basham's Pupils, can do so, by attending at the school room on Saturdays, when a repetition of the studies during the week, and an examination of the progress made in their writing and cyphering takes place, and rewards are adjudged to the most deserving.

Mrs. B. having prevailed on Mr. J. R. LAMBDIN to give instructions in DRAWING, in her school, he has agreed to give lessons to a limited number,—to commence on Monday, 6th of September. Hours of attendance, from half past 3 until half past 5, on the afternoons of Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Terms, $8 per quarter, and all materials furnished.

August 27—1t.

FOR SALE,

5000 lbs English Sheet Iron,
800 lbs Iron Wire,
100 tons Pig Iron,
At the PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.

Alex. M'Clurg.

August 27, 1824—3t.

WM. M'KNIGHT

HAS just received and is now opening at his store in Market-street, next door to the corner of Fourth,

A large and handsome assortment of

FANCY FALL & WINTER

GOODS.

—*ALSO*—

AN ASSORTMENT OF

INGRAIN CARPETING

AND

HEARTH RUGS.

All of which will be sold very low.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 20—6t.

FRONT-ST. AUCTION,

By Davis & Hanson.

An extensive and valuable Collection of

Theological, Historical, Medical, Classical, Law, Miscellaneous, School and Blank

BOOKS,

AT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SALE.

N. B. Public Sale by catalogue will commence on the 28th of August, and continue regularly EVERY OTHER SATURDAY EVENING.

August 27—tf.

BENJ. DARLINGTON,

HAS JUST RECEIVED AND IS NOW OPENING

A large assortment of

HARDWARE,

Which will be sold low,

Wholesale and Retail.

ALSO,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

SADDLERS' SKIRTING

August 27, 1824—1m.

BOOT & SHOE STORE,

Wood, between Third and Fourth.

NICHOLAS GRIFFITH

INFORMS his customers and the public generally, that he has just received an extensive supply of

Boots, Shoes and Leather,

CONSISTING OF

Gentlemen's fine Shoes and Boots
do. Pumps
Men's coarse Shoes and Bootees,
Boys' fine Shoes and Boots
do. dancing Pumps
Ladies' leather Shoes and Boots
do. black morocco Shoes and Boots,
do. Denmark satin, prunella and silk Shoes
Misses' morocco and leather Shoes and Boots
Children's do. do do do.
With various other kinds, too numerous to mention

ALSO,

Prime Spanish Sole Leather
Upper Leather
Bag Leather
Black Morocco Skins
Hat and Boot Lining, and
Binding Skins.

ALSO,

LA PLATA OX HIDES,

AND

TANNER'S OIL.

A constant supply of the above articles will be kept, and sold low for cash or good acceptances.

Pittsburgh, August 27, 1824—12t.

Transylvania University,

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE LECTURES in this Department will commence, as usual, on the FIRST MONDAY of NOVEMBER NEXT, and terminate the FIRST WEEK in MARCH.

Anatomy and Surgery, by	*Benj. W. Dudley, M. D.*
Institutes of Medicine, and Clinical Practice,	*Charles Caldwell, M. D.*
Theory and Practice of Physic,	*Samuel Brown, M. D.*
Materia Medica, and Medical Botany,	*Daniel Drake, M. D.*
Obstetrics, and the Diseases of Women and Children,	*W. H. Richardson, M. D.*
Chemistry,	*James Blythe, D. D. and Robert Best, A. M.*

D. W. Dudley,
Dean of the Faculty

Lexington, August 9, 1824—[Aug. 27—4t.]

N. B. COMMONWEALTH PAPER received for Tickets as heretofore.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

The Subscriber

Offers for sale, at his Store, in Wood street,

5-4	Bleached &	Brown	Shirtings,
4-4	do	do	do
7-8	do	do	do
3-4	do	do	do

3-4 and 4-4 Checks,
Plaids and Stripes,

Which he will sell very low for cash or approved paper.

Nicholas Griffith.

Pittsburgh, August 27, 1824—8t.

Lawrence & Bainbridge,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Louisville, Ky.

Have formed a co-partnership with

JAMES ANDERSON, JR.

The business will in future be conducted under the firm of

B. LAWRENCE & CO.

REFERENCE.

James Hughes, Esq. *John Bustard*, Louisville.
J. & G. R. Gilmore, *B. Hayden*, Cincinnati.
Knox & M'Kee, Wheeling.
James Riddle & Son, *Eichbaum & Johnston*, *Wm. Bell, Jr.* *W. Anderson*, *R. Lindell*, Pittsburgh.

August 20—tf.

JOSEPH EVANS

OFFERS HIS SERVICES AS A

Scrivener.

HE will execute *CONVEYANCES*, and all other written instruments, promptly, and in a legal form, at the office of B. R. EVANS, in Fourth street, one door east of Liberty street.

Pittsburgh, August 20, 1824—3t.

Front Street Auction.

On Monday, the 13th September,

AT TEN O'CLOCK, A. M.

Will be sold, on a credit of three months,

20 Cases Fall Dry Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Blue, Black, Brown and Mixed *Cloths, Cassimeres* and *Cassinetts;* Rose and Point *Blankets;* Red, Yellow and White *Flannels;* Red and Green *Bocking Baizes; Bombazetts;* Tartan and Circassian *Plaids;* Swansdown and Valencia *Vestings;* Super *Prints;* 4-4 and 6-4 *Cambric Muslins;* 4-4 and 7-8 Brown and Bleached *Shirtings, Checks, Tickings, Plaids* and *Stripes.*

AND AT HALF PAST TWO O'CLOCK, P. M.

An extensive assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, &c.

Davis & Hanson, Auc.

Also, at Private Sale,

An Invoice of Dry Goods,

25 chests Young Hyson TEA
30 bbls Green COFFEE
300 kegs Kentucky TOBACCO
100 kegs 4, 6, 8 and 10d. NAILS and BRADS
250 boxes of 7 by 9, 8 by 10, and 10 by 12 WINDOW GLASS
5000 lbs. SPANISH SOLE LEATHER
35 doz. UPPER LEATHER & CALF SKINS
500 SPANISH HIDES.

August 27—3t.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue or outcry, at the Court-House, in Pittsburgh, on *Saturday, the 11th day of September next,* at 10 o'clock, A. M. the following property, viz:

All the right, title, interest and claim of Lewis Peterson, of, in and to all the undivided third part of three Lots of Ground, in the city of Pittsburgh, marked in the plan of said city Nos 250, 251, and 252; each Lot containing sixty feet in depth, extending from Front street throughout to Second street, and bounded by Front street, by Redoubt alley, and by Lot No. 249: subject to a yearly ground rent of 400 dollars, payable half yearly. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Lewis Peterson, at the suit of James Adams.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of David Sample, of, in and to a certain Tract of Land called Hamburgh, situate in Plum township, bounded by lands of Michael Dorr, Elias Davidson, John Sampson, William Allison, heirs of Col. Irwin, dec and others; containing one hundred and twenty-four acres and one hundred and five perches, more or less; on which there is a cabin and stable, with about thirty-five acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said David Sample, at the suit of John M'Donald, Esq.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Lewis Matthews, of, in and to a certain Tract of Land, situated in Wilkins township, in the county aforesaid, bounded by lands of Mr. Miller, Henry Shook, and others; containing about three hundred and thirty acres, more or less; on which are erected two cabins, with about — acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Lewis Matthews, at the suit of John M'Donald, Esq.

L. Stewart, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Pittsburgh, August 27, 1824. } 3t.

M. S. MASON,

WOOD STREET,

IS JUST RECEIVING a seasonable and extensive assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

COMPRISING A VERY CHOICE VARIETY OF

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

Dry Goods,

Of the most recent importations, selected the last month, in New-York and Philadelphia, which are offered for sale, at a small advance, by the

Package or Piece.

☞COUNTRY MERCHANTS can renew their assortment on very low and advantageous terms.

August 13, 1824.—4t.

LOWRIE & CURTIS,

Wholesale Grocers,

Wood, between Second and Third Streets,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

60 bags Green Coffee,
30 chsts fresh Y. H. Tea
20 bbls. Herrings, 1824,
1000 lbs. prime Western Reserve Cheese,

And a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale, at the lowest prices.

M. B. LOWRIE,

KEEPS his OFFICE in the North corner of the Diamond, in the room lately occupied by R. Christy, Esq.

May 21.—tf.

J. H. FIELDING'S

Young Ladies' Academy,

WILL be RE-OPENED on Monday, the 6th of September.

As the vacation has been extended, (Mr. F. being advised not to resume his labors till his health should be perfectly restored,) the calculation of *payable time* shall be made from the first of October.

August 20—3t.

R. J. WALKER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAVING resigned the Clerkship of the U. S. Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, will henceforth practice in that Court, and, as heretofore, in the other Courts of this County, and devote his exclusive attention to his Professional Business.

Office, Fourth, between Market and Wood-Streets.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 6 6m

Miscellany.

A VIRGINIA COUNTY COURT.

Extract—Warm Springs, Va. July 13, 1824.

This was the day appointed by law for the holding of the monthly court of this county. The court house, which is a small neat stone building, was opened at the usual hour of ten. The Judges consist of the justices of the peace. At about a quarter after 11 o'clock, one of the august characters arrived; who depositing his *plunder*, and *hanging* his *mar* to a tree, sat down in the piazza at the tavern, and commenced playing *bushel* with one of the *Cohees*. Marvel not; if chess is considered a game of instruction to young military officers, why should not *bushel* be allowed to sharpen the wits of old Judges? From eleven 'till twelve, was a *hard slam*, alias dictus, a busy time. Every avenue to the town was lined with contentious suitors, hungry lawyers, and idle spectators riding upon pacing *mars*, each one with a little negro behind him. Among the crowd was a tall *slab sided* French Jew pedler, who shrugged his shoulders and grinned as he contemplated *de plaisier* of putting off his vile trash of auction goods upon the honest and inexperienced Virginia yeomen. His stock was small, except his stock of impudence, and of that he had a quantum sufficit for all the pedlers since the days of Mordecai; he offered to sell 6 strings of beads at four pence halfpenny a piece, Virginia currency, to give the purchaser a flint, and to treat the company to a quart of whiskey. About the time the sun shone equally upon both sides of the mountain, the Judge, fatigued with playing bushel, and making a tremendous yawn and a gape equal to the blowing cave, declared that it was time to open the court. Each man shouldered his *plunder*, the Sheriff led off the procession, which marched to the temple of Justice and of Fame. When there arrived, five dignitaries having taken their seats, the crier proclaimed that the court was open, and called upon God to bless the commonwealth of old Virginia and their worships the court. The place occupied by the representatives of the sovereign power is literally a bench, of sufficient extent to hold five and twenty persons; that, therefore I take to be the number of the justices of the peace of Bath county; for, judging from the state of the roads, I am warranted in inferring that the Commissioners never put the county to four pence halfpenny of unnecessary expense. The Judge who occupied the centre seat, and who I supposed to be the cheif Justice, was distinguished by his attire; he wore a calico morning gown of a red ground with large yellow and blue roses, the rest wore roundabout jackets, and each man wore one spur. All things being now prepared one of the learned fraternity rose and prayed permission to make a motion.

Leave was granted, and a solemn prophetic pause of some minutes ensued, during which human ingenuity was on the rack to devise what the man of law would move! For my part I entertained the hope that he would move "warm spring mountain," but how great was my disappointment when he only moved to appoint a constable for BULL pasture township, in lieu of one who had been raised to the sublime degree of a justice of the peace of Calf pasture.—The motion was granted *nemine con.* and the applicant, being *toated* in, was sworn that he never had fought a duel and never would fight a duel with any Bull in his pasture.—The clerk spoke rather low, and the poor fellow at first understanding that he was obliged to fight a duel with a Mr. Bull, a militia major of some celebrity, was so alarmed that he perspired as if he had just come out of the *spout bath*.

To this succeeded a motion made on behalf of one of the supervisors of the road to exchange his precincts with another, on the ground that the Cohees of his district had to *fotch right smack up* twelve miles from their homes to mend a road, while the persons residing on that road were brung that twelve miles to mend the one *forenot* the houses of the first. Here was a difficult question. The cheif justice lay down on the bench, and propped his feet against the railing at an angle of 45. This I understand is considered here, the best position to promote a free circulation of ideas. After some time spent in solemn thought, the inquiry was made, whether the court were ready to deliver their opinions. The chief justice, without rising, declared that he could not make up his mind. I am, said he, quite *swamp'd*. The counsel begged to be heard again, and was told to *fire away*. He did so, but did not prove as good a marksman as some of the Virginia riflemen. The Judges still remaining of opinion that they would not make up their minds, determined to leave the matter to a reference and appointed three honest planters.

N. B.—It is a pity some of our Judges when puzzled on a point of law do not take that course!

After a severe storm a calm generally succeeds. Just so it was in this instance; after this great mental exertion, business was for a time suspended, and their worships descending from their towering heights, mixed with the vulgar crowd again. One strayed down to the mineral spring, another to the tavern to buy a pair of pumps for the next Pocahontas Ball, while his honor the chief, sunk into the arms of Morpheus. The sheriff had much ado to re-assemble and wake the court, when another motion was ready on the anvil. It seems that a minister of the Gospel is not authorized to perform the marriage ceremony without a license from the court, and the crier now taking his turn, moved for this privilege to be granted to a neighbouring clergyman. But an unexpected difficulty presented itself, security was required; this was adjusted by the sheriff giving security on condition that he shoud be married gratis by him.

The court was adjourned, having it in their power to say what ours in Philadelphia have not been able to pronounce for some time—*that they had finished all their business.* *Democratic Press.*

From the Cortland Courier.

Married—How much is comprehended in these syllables—"the twain are one flesh!" The contemplative mind anticipates in it the future history of man. It means a look on matrimony, but at the same time, is the outset of living; the outfit of enterprize; the stepping-stone of pleasure and happiness; the main-spring of prosperity; the rag-wheel of adversity, and the high-way of life. By this heaven-instituted rite the great chain of being is constantly progressing; its links are almost innumerable, and reach from sea to sea. To the interrogative:—"Where is your darling?" how often is the answer:—"*Married* and gone to the new countries!" In truth, the statesman, the orator, the hero, the genius, the artist, yea, the king and the beggar, and virtuous and vicious, are indebted to this tie for their existence. The first consideration after we can eat our white bread, is a life partnership—this formed, we see in the newspapers, between the passing events and deaths of the day, *Married*—and here, save a hearty laugh or two, the matter ends. So it goes,—but why should it? It is the fortune of some and the fate of others. He married a fortune is a common saying, and a true one, when a young man of decorum unites with a lady, whose portion is, prudence, virtue and refinement—but he weds an heir to poverty and seals his fate, who takes to himself a dashing dame, whose only endowments are, beauty, pride and discontent. How pleasing are the prospects of a new *married* couple! The honey-moon of fancy beams in every feature; their minds are big with future happiness; they sport in contentment, and carol in expectation, but their unkown destiny, like all created things, is mixed with good and evil. The fond solace of Marriage is lost in the busy bustle of business—care and anxiety, pleasure and pain, health and sickness are the allotments of life—Youth is succeeded by age, and

"Death comes next—they make their exit."

He who best knows our nature (for he made us what we are) by affliction recals us from our wandering thoughts and idle merriment from the insolence of youth and prosperity to serious reflection, to our duty, and to himself; nor need we hasten to get rid of these impressions; time (by the appointment of the same Power) will cure the smart, and in some hearts soon blot out all the traces of sorrow: but such as preserve them longest (for it is partly left in our own power) do perhaps best acquiesce in the will of the Chastiser.

NOTICE.

THE Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in the City of Philadelphia, is prepared to receive, and to feed, clothe and educate, on the state fund without any charge, indigent children from any part of the Commonwealth, between the ages of 9 and 18 years—requiring only that some respectable individuals, personally acquainted with the facts, should certify that the children are not deficient in natural capacity—that they are free from contagious and constitutional diseases, and that their parents are unable to pay for their education. The children will be taught reading, writing and arithmetic, and in addition, some trade, by which they will be enabled after leaving the Institution to obtain a livelihood. They are constantly under the eye of the Teachers and Matron, and every attention is paid to their health, their comfort, and to their moral and religious instruction.

Pay Pupils of all ages are received at the rate of $160 per annum, for board and tuition—or at $40 for tuition alone.

Letters addressed to either of the Subscribers will immediately be attended to.

Saml Hazlehurst, No. 322, High street.
Benjn Tilghman, No. 185, Chesnut street.
Joseph G Nancrede, M.D. No 151 S. 10th st.
John Wurts, No. 36, North Fifth street.
Joseph P. Norris, Jr. No 187, Chesnut st.
Henry I. Williams, No. 98, South Fourth st.
John Keating, Jr. Walnut near Dock street
Robert M. Lewis, No. 188, South Front st.

Philadelphia August 3, 1824.—oc.

NOTICE.

J. TOWNE

HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE to the North-East corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

J. T. Has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Satin Paper Hangings,

With VELVET BORDERS. He has also a good assortment of low priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 9—tf.

NEW STORE.

ROBINSON & WILLOCK,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and are now opening, at the store lately occupied by Mr. *William M'Knight*, in Market street,

A FRESH AND SEASONABLE ASSORTMENT OF

Foreign and Domestic GOODS.

Among which are

Cloths, Cassimers and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and Plain Crapes, assorted
Brown & bleached Domestic Shirtings & Sheetings
Leghorn Flats and Straw Bonnets
Plaid, figured and plain Silks
Umbrellas and Parasols
HATTERS' TRIMMINGS, &c.
Which will be sold, *WHOLESALE & RETAIL,* at the most reduced prices.

April 23, 1824—6mo.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue or outcry, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on *Saturday, the 11th day of September next,* at 10 o'clock, A. M. the following property, viz.

All the right, title, interest and claim of John & James Morford, of, in and to the three following Lots or Pieces of Ground, situate in the city of Pittsburgh, viz:—One of them, part of Lot No. 98, situate at the corner of Penn street and Irwin's alley, fronting on Penn street 45 feet, and running back on Irwin's alley 114 feet, more or less—One other of them, being part of Lots Nos. 97 and 98, adjoining the above, fronting on Penn street 60 feet, and running back 114 feet, more or less—and one other of them, being part of said Lots 97 and 98, beginning on Irwin's alley, at the distance of 114 feet from Penn street, and running along said alley 12 feet, more or less, and running back the same width 105 feet; on which said three pieces of ground there are erected, one two story brick house, with frame back buildings, a two story frame house, with divers frame shops, sheds, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John & James Morford, at the suit of David Peacock's administrators and others.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of John Linton, of, in and to a certain Lot or piece of ground in the city of Pittsburgh, being part of the Lot marked in the plan thereof No. 315; beginning on Fourth street, at the corner of ground owned by George Dawson, and running eastwardly, by Fourth street, 35 feet, more or less, and extending back, the same breadth, 45 feet, more or less; on which are erected two three story brick houses; subject to a yearly ground rent of $60. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John Linton, at the suit of Thomas Greenough, for use of John Miller.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of James Horner, of, in and to a certain Tract of Land, in Wilkins township, in the county of Allegheny; bounded by land now or late of Peter Parchment, by land of William Wallace, by land of the heirs of William Elliott, by lands of the heirs of John Ferree, and by lands of the heirs of Hugh Alexander, containing 300 acres, more or less; on which dec. there are 80 acres cleared, with a bearing orchard thereon, and on which there is a squared log house and kitchen and a squared log stable erected. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said James Horner, at the suit of James Ross, Esq.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of the said James Horner, of, in and to a certain Lot or piece of ground, situate in the city of Pittsburgh, marked in Woods' general plan of said city No. 277; containing in breadth 60 feet, and in length 160 feet, bounded north eastward by Third street, south-eastward by Lot No. —, south-westward by Second street, and north-westward by Market street; on which are erected seven two story frame and log buildings, and two one story frame buildings. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said James Horner, at the suit of Robert M'Elhinny, for use, &c.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Thomas Cavitt, deceased, in the hands of his executors, of, in and to a certain tract or piece of land, situate in Plum township, bounded by lands of Michael Zimmerman, Michael Wall, Bank of Pittsburgh, and others; containing 50 acres, more or less, with about 14 acres cleared, and a cabin, a stable and an old fulling mill thereon. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Thomas Cavitt, dec'd. at the suit of Daniel M'Munn.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of James R. Butler, of, in and to a certain Lot or piece of ground, situate in the city of Pittsburgh, and marked in col. Woods' plan No 131; bounded by Penn street, east by lot No. 130, south by Liberty street, and west by Marbury street; containing in front on Liberty street 60 feet, and running to Penn street, 240 feet, more or less; with all the buildings thereon, consisting of one large weatherboarded log house, and some frame tenements under the same roof, &c. &c.

ALSO—Of, in and to a certain Out-Lot in the reserved tract opposite Pittsburgh, containing ten acres, being Lot No. 254, in the same reserved tract; bounded as follows: Beginning on Pasture lane, at the corner of out lot No. 253, and running by the same south seventy-six degrees west, 40 perches, to the corner of Lot No. 255; thence by the same, south fourteen degrees east, 40 perches, to Ohio lane; thence by the same north 76 degrees east, 40 perches to Pasture lane, and thence by the same north fourteen degrees west, 40 perches to the place of beginning.

ALSO—Of, in and to a certain Lot or piece of ground, situate in the city of Pittsburgh aforesaid, being part of Lots Nos. 180 and 181, on the plan of said city; beginning on Front street, at the distance of 5 feet from the corner of Lots Nos. 180 and 181, on the said Lot No. 180, and running eastwardly by Front street 22 feet, and extending back the same breadth, 34 feet, more or less; on which is erected a large brick warehouse.

ALSO—Of, in and to a certain part of Lot No. 180, in the city aforesaid; beginning on Front street, at the distance of 57 feet 6 inches from the corner of Market street, and running eastwardly along Front street 57 feet, 10 inches, and extending back the same breadth, 80 feet and 5 inches; on which are erected two three story brick warehouses, and subject to a yearly ground rent of 347 dollars.

ALSO—Of, in and to a part of Lot No. 179, in the city aforesaid, beginning on Market street 60 feet three and a half inches from Front street, and running southwardly by Market street 20 feet 6 and 3-4 inches, and running back the same breadth 57 and a half feet, more or less; on which is erected a three story brick house, and subject to a ground rent of three hundred dollars annually. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said James R. Butler, at the suit of the *Bank of the United States.*

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Wm. Gormly, of, in and to a certain part of Lots No. 345, in Pittsburgh, on the Diamond, being 36 feet front, and 100 feet deep, on which is erected two brick houses and kitchens.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of the said William Gormly of, in and to that portion of Lots No. 341 and 342, which yields to the said William Gormly three hundred and seventy-nine dollars per annum ground rent.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said William Gormly, at the suit of the Bank of Pittsburgh.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Michael Gundacker, of, in and to the following Tracts of Land, situate in Allegheny county, in Jones's District, numbered in the plan of said district 80, 81, 82, 86, 87, 88, 92, 93, 94, 98, 99, 100; each containing 200 acres, more or less; on several of which Tracts there are a number of acres cleared, and log Cabins, &c. erected; the interest of the defendant being one undivided eighth part. Seized and taken in execution, as the property of the said Michael Gundacker, at the suit of Ober & Kline.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Wm. Deal, Jr. of, in and to the three following lots or pieces of ground in the city of Pittsburgh, viz: Lot No. 234, bounded by Second street, by lots No. 233, 235 and 241; on which are erected two wooden houses and other improvements; Lot No. 235, bounded by Second street, by lots No. 234, 236 and 240; on which are erected two wooden or frame houses and other improvements; and Lot No. 236, bounded by Second street and by lots Nos. 235, 237 and 239; on which are erected two two-story frame buildings on Second street; each of said Lots front thirty-five feet, and extend back eighty feet, more or less. Seized and taken in execution, as the property of the said Wm. Deal, Jr. at the suit of John Jones, for use, &c.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of William Hamilton, dec. in the hands of his administrators, of, in and to the following lots or pieces of ground, and the ground rents arising therefrom, viz:—No. 1, being part of lots Nos. 179 and 180, in the city of Pittsburgh; beginning on Front street at the distance of fifty-seven feet eastwardly from Market street, and running along Front street eastwardly fifty-seven feet ten inches, and extending back 80 feet 5 inches; on which are erected 2 three-story brick houses; No. 2, being part of Lot No. 179, in the city aforesaid; beginning on Market street, at the distance of 60 feet 3½ inches, southwardly from Front street and running along Market street, southwardly 20 feet 6¾ inches, and extending back the same breadth 57½ feet, on which is erected a three story brick warehouse; No. 3, being part of a Lot, in the city aforesaid, No. —; fronting on the west side of Market street, adjoining Thomas Perkins, on the north, George Miltenberger on the west, and A. Barker on the south, having a front on Market street, aforesaid, of 20 feet more or less, and running back 60 feet, more or less; on which is erected a frame shop. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said William Hamilton, dec. at the suit of John Little.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Isaac Bean, of, in and to a certain part of Lots Nos. 180 and 181, in the city of Pittsburgh; beginning on Front street, at the distance of 5 feet from the corner of lots Nos. 180 and 181 on lot No. 180, and running southwardly parallel with Market street 34 feet, thence eastwardly parallel with Front street, 27 feet, thence northwardly, in a line parallel with Market street, 34 feet to Front street, and thence by the same 27 feet, to the place of beginning; on which is erected a three story brick Warehouse; the interest of the said Isaac being the undivided half. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Isaac Bean at the suit of Aaron Denman.

L. Stewart, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, Aug. 20, 1824.

To Reed-Makers,

THE Subscriber respectfully informs Reed-Makers that he has sent a keel boat to Alabama, for the purpose of bringing back a cargo of CANE. The boat will return to this place about the 20th of October, at which time he will be able to supply the demand for that article. The person he has sent to procure it, is not to bring any but such as will be of the first quality.

A. Hart.

Who has on hand, low for Cash or Country Produce,
10 tons JUNIATTA BAR IRON and NAILS.
CASTINGS.
200 barrels Prime Monongahela WHISKEY.
100 barrels SALT.
100 do. Superf. FLOUR, (sweet)
50 boxes New-Geneva WINDOW GLASS.
Manufactured TOBACCO.
A quantity of PINE PLANK.
CORDAGE, HEMP, SOLE LEATHER.
TAR, by the barrel.

August 20—3t.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. per rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars.* Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20.—tf

Pittsburgh and Erie STAGE,

LEAVES *John Davis' Hotel*, Pittsburgh, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 3 o'clock, and arrives at Erie on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Leaves Erie on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives at Pittsburgh on Monday, Thursday and Saturday. Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to every passenger—150 pounds of baggage equal to one passenger.

Arthur M'Gill.

February 27, 1824—tf

JOHN M. GOODENOW,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Steubenville, Jefferson county, Ohio,

CONTINUES to PRACTICE in the counties of Guernsey, Monroe, Belmont, Harrison, Tuscarawas, Columbiana and Jefferson; also, in the United States' Courts at Columbus.

August 20—3t

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

They also have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of

Ship Chandlery, Blocks, Sheaves, Pins, &c.

Pittsburgh, May 21—tf.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

THIRTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

SCHEME.

6	Prizes of	$5000	is	$30,000
6	do of	1000	is	6000
6	do of	500	is	3000
6	do of	397	is	2382
828	do of	12	is	9936
6072	do of	6	is	36432
6924	Prizes			$87,750
10625	Blanks.			

The drawing will take place on Thursday, the 28th of October next, or at a much earlier day if the sale of tickets will warrant it.

TICKETS $6 00.

Halves $3 00 | *Quarters* $1 50

FOR SALE AT THE

BOOKSTORE

OF

Eichbaum & Johnston,

In Market, between Second and Third Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

July 2, 1824:

W. C. CONINE,

TENDERS his friends, patrons and the public generally, his acknowledgments for the munificent patronage extended to him in the Second Class of the Maryland State Lottery, and does himself the pleasure now of presenting the Third Class of said Lotteries, wherein he calculates, with liberal support, to have the satisfaction of distributing among adventurers, a large number of valuable prizes.

The scheme supassing in magnitude that of any Lottery at present in the United States, it is expected will elicit general approbation from the brilliancy of its capitals, the great number of valuable prizes contained in it, and the comparatively low rate of tickets.

The certain and punctual payment of prizes is as in preceding Maryland State Lotteries, guaranteed by the state.

BY AUTHORITY

Of the State of Maryland, is presented the following Scheme of

State Lottery, No. III.

1	prize of	$40,000	is	$40,000
1		20,000		20,000
1		10,000		10,000
2		5,000		10,000
30		1,000		30,000
20		500		10 000
50		100		5.000
100		50		5,000
5000		10		50,000
5205	prizes			180,000
14795	blanks			

20,000 tickets at $9 is $180,000

All the prizes to be floating from the commencement of the drawing, except the following, which will be deposited in the wheel at definite periods, viz:

On the 5th drawing a prize of $10 000
On the 10th drawing a prize of 5 000
On the 16th drawing a prize of 20,000
On the 19th drawing a prize of 40 000

The whole Lottery to be completed in twenty drawings. The prizes only to be drawn. The whole of the prizes payable in cash, sixty days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

James L. Hawkins,
Nathaniel F. Williams,
James B. Ringgold,
Lottery Commissioners.

Tickets at present, will be supplied at the original or scheme price—viz.

Whole	$9	Quarters	$2 25
Halves	4½	Eighths	1 12½

AT

CONINE'S

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,

No. 32, Market Street, Baltimore

Where all whole tickets issued in this Lottery will be signed, and shares countersigned by the Lottery Commissioners, so that the state of Maryland will be made responsible for the punctual payment of all prizes which they shall draw.

Persons at a distance, intending to take tickets, are recommended to forward their orders without delay, by which they will save any advance that may take place in price.

The drawings will be commenced as soon as the sale of tickets shall render it practicable, and be finished with all possible expedition.

Orders, post paid, from all parts of the United States, for tickets or shares in the above Lottery, or any other Maryland Lottery, covering cash or prizes of any responsible Lottery, will receive the same prompt attention as personal application, addressed to

W. C. CONINE, Baltimore,

By whom the fate of tickets will be given whenever requested.

The Lottery, (and the only one) now drawing in Baltimore, is the

Washington Monument,

Which is expected to finish between two and three months. Highest prizes in it still undrawn are, $20,000, 2 of 10,000, &c.

Present rate of Tickets

Whole	$12	Quarters	$3 00
Halves	6	Eighths	1 50

Remittances made to Conine's Office, Baltimore, will not be invested in tickets unless the high prizes remain undrawn.

The "Lottery Inelligencer," which will contain the drawings, &c. will be forwarded to those who order tickets from Conine's Office.

August 13.—tf.

Miscellany.

A VIRGINIA COUNTY COURT.

Extract—Warm Springs, Va. July 13, 1824.

This was the day appointed by law for the holding of the monthly court of this county. The court house, which is a small neat stone building, was opened at the usual hour of ten. The Judges consist of the justices of the peace. At about a quarter after 11 o'clock, one of the august characters arrived; who depositing his *plunder*, and *hanging* his *mar* to a tree, sat down in the piazza at the tavern, and commenced playing *bushel* with one of the *Cohees*. Marvel not; if chess is considered a game of instruction to young military officers, why should not *bushel* be allowed to sharpen the wits of old Judges? From eleven 'till twelve, was a *hard slam*, alias dictus, a busy time. Every avenue to the town was lined with contentious suitors, hungry lawyers, and idle spectators riding upon pacing *mars*, each one with a little negro behind him. Among the crowd was a tall *slab sided* French Jew pedler, who shrugged his shoulders and grinned as he contemplated *de plaisier* of putting off his vile trash of auction goods upon the honest and inexperienced Virginia yeomen. His stock was small, except his stock of impudence, and of that he had a quantum sufficit for all the pedlers since the days of Mordecai; he offered to sell 6 strings of beads at four pence halfpenny a piece, Virginia currency, to give the purchaser a flint, and to treat the company to a quart of whiskey. About the time the sun shone equally upon both sides of the mountain, the Judge, fatigued with playing bushel, and making a tremendous yawn and a gape equal to the blowing cave, declared that it was time to open the court. Each man shouldered his *plunder*, the Sheriff led off the procession, which marched to the temple of Justice and of Fame. When there arrived, five dignitaries having taken their seats, the crier proclaimed that the court was open, and called upon God to bless the commonwealth of old Virginia and their worships the court. The place occupied by the representatives of the sovereign power is literally a bench, of sufficient extent to hold five and twenty persons; that, therefore I take to be the number of the justices of the peace of Bath county; for, judging from the state of the roads, I am warranted in inferring that the Commissioners never put the county to four pence halfpenny of unnecessary expense. The Judge who occupied the centre seat, and who I supposed to be the cheif Justice, was distinguished by his attire; he wore a calico morning gown of a red ground with large yellow and blue roses, the rest wore roundabout jackets, and each man wore one spur. All things being new prepared one of the learned fraternity rose and prayed permission to make a motion.

Leave was granted, and a solemn prophetic pause of some minutes ensued, during which human ingenuity was on the rack to devise what the man of law would move! For my part I entertained the hope that he would move "warm spring mountain," but how great was my disappointment when he only moved to appoint a constable for BULL pasture township, in lieu of one who had been raised to the sublime degree of a justice of the peace of Calf pasture.—The motion was granted *nemine con.* and the applicant, being *toated* in, was sworn that he never had fought a duel and never would fight a duel with any Bull in his pasture.—The clerk spoke rather low, and the poor fellow at first understanding that he was obliged to fight a duel with a Mr. Bull, a militia major of some celebrity, was so alarmed that he perspired as if he had just come out of the *spout bath*.

To this succeeded a motion made on behalf of one of the supervisors of the road to exchange his precincts with another, on the ground that the Cohees of his district had to *fotch right smack up* twelve miles from their homes to mend a road, while the persons residing on that road were brung that twelve miles to mend the one *forenot* the houses of the first. Here was a difficult question. The cheif justice lay down on the bench, and propped his feet against the railing at an angle of 45. This I understand is considered here, the best position to promote a free circulation of ideas. After some time spent in solemn thought, the inquiry was made, whether the court were ready to deliver their opinions. The chief justice, without rising, declared that he could not make up his mind. I am, said he, quite *swamp'd*. The counsel begged to be heard again, and was told to *fire away*. He did so, but did not prove as good a marksman as some of the Virginia riflemen. The Judges still remaining of opinion that they would not make up their minds, determined to leave the matter to a reference and appointed three honest planters.

N. B.—It is a pity some of our Judges when puzzled on a point of law do not take that course!

After a severe storm a calm generally succeeds. Just so it was in this instance; after this great mental exertion, business was for a time suspended, and their worships descending from their towering heights, mixed with the vulgar crowd again. One strayed down to the mineral spring, another to the tavern to buy a pair of pumps for the next Pocahontas Ball, while his honor the chief, sunk into the arms of Morpheus. The sheriff had much ado to re-assemble and wake the court, when another motion was ready on the anvil. It seems that a minister of the Gospel is not authorized to perform the marriage ceremony without a license from the court, and the crier now taking his turn, moved for this privilege to be granted to a neighboring clergyman. But an unexpected difficulty presented itself, security was required; this was adjusted by the sheriff giving security on condition that he shoud be married gratis by him.

The court was adjourned, having it in their power to say what ours in Philadelphia have not been able to pronounce for some time—*that they had finished all their business.* *Democratic Press.*

From the Cortland Courier.

Married—How much is comprehended in these syllables—"the twain are one flesh!" The contemplative mind anticipates in it the future history of man. It means a look on matrimony, but at the same time, is the outset of living; the outfit of enterprize; the stepping-stone of pleasure and happiness; the main-spring of prosperity; the rag-wheel of adversity, and the high-way of life. By this heaven-instituted rite the great chain of being is constantly progressing; its links are almost innumerable, and reach from sea to sea. To the interrogative:—"Where is your darling?" how often is the answer:—"*Married* and gone to the new countries!" In truth, the statesman, the orator, the hero, the genius, the artist, yea, the king and the beggar, and virtuous and vicious, are indebted to this tie for their existence. The first consideration after we can eat our white bread, is a life partnership—this formed, we see in the newspapers, between the passing events and deaths of the day, *Married*—and here, save a hearty laugh or two, the matter ends. So it goes,—but why should it? It is the fortune of some and the fate of others. He married a fortune is a common saying, and a true one, when a young man of decorum unites with a lady, whose portion is, prudence, virtue and refinement—but he weds an heir to poverty and seals his fate, who takes to himself a dashing dame, whose only endowments are, beauty, pride and discontent. How pleasing are the prospects of a new *married* couple! The honey-moon of fancy beams in every feature; their minds are big with future happiness; they sport in contentment, and carol in expectation, but their unkown destiny, like all created things, is mixed with good and evil. The fond solace of Marriage is lost in the busy bustle of business—care and anxiety, pleasure and pain, health and sickness are the allotments of life—Youth is succeeded by age, and

"Death comes next—they make their exit."

He who best knows our nature (for he made us what we are) by affliction recals us from our wandering thoughts and idle merriment from the insolence of youth and prosperity to serious reflection, to our duty, and to himself; nor need we hasten to get rid of these impressions; time (by the appointment of the same Power) will cure the smart, and in some hearts soon blot out all the traces of sorrow: but such as preserve them longest (for it is partly left in our own power) do perhaps best acquiesce in the will of the Chastiser.

NOTICE.

THE Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in the City of Philadelphia, is prepared to receive, and to feed, clothe and educate, on the state fund without any charge, indigent children from any part of the Commonwealth, between the ages of 9 and 18 years—requiring only that some respectable individuals, personally acquainted with the facts, should certify that the children are not deficient in natural capacity—that they are free from contagious and constitutional diseases, and that their parents are unable to pay for their education. The children will be taught reading, writing and arithmetic, and in addition some trade, by which they will be enabled after leaving the Institution to obtain a livelihood. They are constantly under the eye of the Teachers and Matron, and every attention is paid to their health, their comfort, and to their moral and religious instruction.

Pay Pupils of all ages are received at the rate of $160 per annum, for board and tuition—or at $40 for tuition alone.

Letters addressed to either of the Subscribers will immediately be attended to.

Saml Hazlehurst, No. 322, High street.
Benjn Tilghman, No. 185, Chesnut street.
Joseph G. Nancrede, M.D. No 151 S. 10th st.
John Wurts, No. 36, North Fifth street.
Joseph P. Norris, Jr. No 187, Chesnut st.
Henry I. Williams, No. 98, South Fourth st.
John Keating, Jr. Walnut near Dock street
Robert M. Lewis, No. 188, South Front st.
Philadelphia August 3, 1824.—oc.

NOTICE.

J. TOWNE

HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE to the North-East corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

J. T Has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Satin Paper Hangings,

With VELVET BORDERS. He has also a good assortment of low priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 9—tf.

NEW STORE.

ROBINSON & WILLOCK,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and are now opening, at the store lately occupied by Mr. *William M'Knight*, in Market street,

A FRESH AND SEASONABLE ASSORTMENT OF

Foreign and Domestic

GOODS.

Among which are

Cloths, Cassimers and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and Plain Crapes, assorted
Brown & bleached Domestic Shirtings & Sheetings
Leghorn Flats and Straw Bonnets
Plaid, figured and plain Silks
Umbrellas and Parasols
HATTERS' TRIMMINGS, &c.
Which will be sold, *WHOLESALE & RETAIL*, at the most reduced prices.
April 23, 1824—6mo.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue or outcry, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on *Saturday, the 11th day of September next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M the following property, viz.

All the right, title, interest and claim of John & James Morford, of, in and to the three following Lots or Pieces of Ground, situate in the city of Pittsburgh, viz:—One of them, part of Lot No. 98, situate at the corner of Penn street and Irwin's alley, fronting on Penn street 45 feet, and running back on Irwin's alley 114 feet, more or less—One other of them, being part of Lots Nos. 97 and 98, adjoining the above, fronting on Penn street 60 feet, and running back 114 feet, more or less—and one other of them, being part of said Lots 97 and 98, beginning on Irwin's alley, at the distance of 114 feet from Penn street, and running along said alley 12 feet, more or less, and running back the same width 105 feet; on which said three pieces of ground there are erected, one two story brick house, with frame back buildings, a two story frame house, with divers frame shops, sheds, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John & James Morford, at the suit of David Peacock's administrators and others.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of John Linton, of, in and to a certain Lot or piece of ground in the city of Pittsburgh, being part of the Lot marked in the plan thereof No. 315; beginning on Fourth street, at the corner of ground owned by George Dawson, and running eastwardly, by Fourth street, 35 feet, more or less, and extending back, the same breadth, 45 feet, more or less; on which are erected two three story brick houses; subject to a yearly ground rent of $60. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John Linton, at the suit of Thomas Greenough, for use of John Miller.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of James Horner, of, in and to a certain Tract of Land, in Wilkins township, in the county of Allegheny; bounded by land now or late of Peter Parchment, by land of William Wallace, by land of the heirs of William Elliott, by lands of the heirs of John Ferree, and by lands of the heirs of Hugh Alexander, containing 300 acres, more or less; on which dec. there are 80 acres cleared, with a bearing orchard thereon, and on which there is a squared log house and kitchen and a squared log stable erected. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said James Horner, at the suit of James Ross, Esq.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of the said James Horner, of, in and to a certain Lot or piece of ground, situate in the city of Pittsburgh, marked in Woods' general plan of said city No. 277; containing in breadth 60 feet, and in length 160 feet, bounded north eastward by Third street, south-eastward by Lot No. —, south-westward by Second street, and north-westward by Market street; on which are erected seven two story frame and log buildings, and two one story frame buildings. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said James Horner, at the suit of Robert M'Elhinny, for use, &c.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Thomas Cavitt, deceased, in the hands of his executors, of, in and to a certain tract or piece of land, situate in Plum township, bounded by lands of Michael Zimmerman, Michael Wall, Bank of Pittsburgh and others; containing 50 acres, more or less, with about 14 acres cleared, and a cabin, a stable and an old fulling mill thereon. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Thomas Cavitt, dec'd. at the suit of Daniel M'Munn.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of James R. Butler, of, in and to a certain Lot or piece of ground, situate in the city of Pittsburgh, and marked in col. Woods' plan No 131; bounded by Penn street, east by lot No. 130, south by Liberty street, and west by Marbury street; containing in front on Liberty street 60 feet, and running to Penn street, 240 feet, more or less; with all the buildings thereon, consisting of one large weatherboarded log house, and some frame tenements under the same roof, &c &c.

ALSO—Of, in and to a certain Out-Lot in the reserved tract opposite Pittsburgh, containing ten acres, being Lot No. 254, in the same reserved tract; bounded as follows: Beginning on Pasture lane, at the corner of out lot No. 253, and running by the same south seventy-six degrees west, 40 perches, to the corner of Lot No. 255; thence by the same, south fourteen degrees east, 40 perches, to Ohio lane; thence by the same north 76 degrees east, 40 perches to Pasture lane, and thence by the same north fourteen degrees west, 40 perches to the place of beginning.

ALSO—Of, in and to a certain Lot or piece of ground, situate in the city of Pittsburgh aforesaid, being part of Lots Nos. 180 and 181, on the plan of said city; beginning on Front street, at the distance of 5 feet from the corner of Lots Nos. 180 and 181, on the said Lot No. 180, and running eastwardly by Front street 22 feet, and extending back the same breadth, 34 feet, more or less; on which is erected a large brick warehouse.

ALSO—Of, in and to a certain part of Lot No 180, in the city aforesaid; beginning on Front street, at the distance of 57 feet 6 inches from the corner of Market street, and running eastwardly along Front street 57 feet, 10 inches, and extending back the same breadth, 80 feet and 5 inches; on which are erected two three story brick warehouses, and subject to a yearly ground rent of 347 dollars.

ALSO—Of, in and to a part of Lot No. 179, in the city aforesaid, beginning on Market street 60 feet three and a half inches from Front street, and running southwardly by Market street 20 feet 6 and 3-4 inches, and running back the same breadth 57 and a half feet, more or less; on which is erected a three story brick house, and subject to a ground rent of three hundred dollars annually Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said James R. Butler, at the suit of the *Bank of the United States.*

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Wm. Gormly, of, in and to a certain part of Lots No. 345, in Pittsburgh, on the Diamond, being 36 feet front, and 100 feet deep, on which is erected two brick houses and kitchens.

ALSO—All the right, title, interest and claim of the said William Gormly of, in and to that portion of Lots No. 341 and 342, which yields to the said William Gormly three hundred and seventy-nine dollars per annum ground rent.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said William Gormly, at the suit of the Bank of Pittsburgh.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Michael Gundacker, of, in and to the following Tracts of Land, situate in Allegheny county, in Jones's District, numbered in the plan of said district 80, 81, 82, 86, 87, 88, 92, 93, 94, 98, 99, 100; each containing 200 acres, more or less; on several of which Tracts there are a number of acres cleared, and log Cabins, &c. erected; the interest of the defendent being one undivided eighth part. Seized and taken in execution, as the property of the said Michael Gundacker, at the suit of Ober & Kline.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Wm. Deal, Jr. of, in and to the three following lots or pieces of ground in the city of Pittsburgh, viz: Lot No. 234, bounded by Second street, by lots No. 233, 235 and 241; on which are erected two wooden houses and other improvements; Lot No. 235, bounded by Second street, by lots No. 234, 236 and 240; on which are erected two wooden or frame houses and other improvements; and Lot No 236, bounded by Second street and by lots Nos. 235, 237 and 239; on which are erected two two story frame buildings on Second street; each of said Lots front thirty-five feet, and extend back eighty feet, more or less. Seized and taken in execution, as the property of the said Wm. Deal, Jr. at the suit of John Jones, for use, &c.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of William Hamilton, dec. in the hands of his administrators, of, in and to the following lots or pieces of ground, and the ground rents arising therefrom, viz:—No. 1, being part of lots Nos. 179 and 180, in the city of Pittsburgh; beginning on Front street at the distance of fifty-seven feet eastwardly from Market street, and running along Front street eastwardly fifty-seven feet ten inches, and extending back 80 feet 5 inches; on which are erected 2 three-story brick houses; No. 2, being part of Lot No. 179, in the city aforesaid; beginning on Market street, at the distance of 60 feet 3½ inches, southwardly from Front street and running along Market street, southwardly 20 feet 6¾ inches, and extending back the same breadth 57½ feet, on which is erected a three story brick warehouse; No. 3, being part of a Lot, in the city aforesaid, No. —; fronting on the west side of Market street, adjoining Thomas Perkins, on the north, George Miltenberger on the west, and A Barker on the south, having a front on Market street, aforesaid, of 20 feet more or less, and running back 60 feet, more or less; on which is erected a frame shop. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said William Hamilton, dec. at the suit of John Little.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Isaac Bean, of, in and to a certain part of Lots Nos. 180 and 181, in the city of Pittsburgh; beginning on Front street, at the distance of 5 feet from the corner of lots Nos. 180 and 181 on lot No. 180, and running southwardly parallel with Market street 34 feet, thence eastwardly parallel with Front street, 27 feet, thence northwardly, in a line parallel with Market street, 34 feet to Front street, and thence by the same 27 feet, to the place of beginning; on which is erected a three story brick Warehouse; the interest of the said Isaac being the undivided half. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Isaac Bean at the suit of Aaron Denman.

L. Stewart, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, Aug. 20, 1824.

To Reed-Makers.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs Reed-Makers that he has sent a keel boat to Alabama, for the purpose of bringing back a cargo of CANE. The boat will return to this place about the 20th of October, at which time he will be able to supply the demand for that article. The person he has sent to procure it, is not to bring any but such as will be of the first quality.

A. Hart.

Who has on hand, low for Cash or Country Produce,

10 tons JUNIATTA BAR IRON and NAILS.
CASTINGS.
200 barrels Prime Monongahela WHISKEY.
100 barrels SALT.
100 do. Superf. FLOUR, (sweet)
50 boxes New-Geneva WINDOW GLASS.
Manufactured TOBACCO.
A quantity of PINE PLANK.
CORDAGE, HEMP, SOLE LEATHER.
TAR, by the barrel.
August 20—3t.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. per rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars.* Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20.—tf

Pittsburgh and Erie

STAGE,

LEAVES *John Davis' Hotel*, Pittsburgh, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 3 o'clock, and arrives at Erie on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Leaves Erie on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives at Pittsburgh on Monday, Thursday and Saturday. Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to every passenger—150 pounds of baggage equal to one passenger.

Arthur M'Gill.

February 27, 1824—tf

JOHN M. GOODENOW,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Steubenville, Jefferson county, Ohio,

CONTINUES to PRACTICE in the counties of Guernsey, Monroe, Belmont, Harrison, Tuscarawas, Columbiana and Jefferson; also, in the United States' Courts at Columbus.

August 20—3t*

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass

Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

They also have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of

Ship Chandlery, Blocks, Sheaves, Pins, &c.

Pittsburgh, May 21—tf

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

THIRTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

SCHEME.

6	Prizes	of	$5000	is	$30,000
6	do	of	1000	is	6000
6	do	of	500	is	3000
6	do	of	397	is	2382
828	do	of	12	is	9936
6072	do	of	6	is	36432
6924	Prizes				$87,750
10625	Blanks.				

The drawing will take place on Thursday, the 28th of October next, or at a much earlier day if the sale of tickets will warrant it.

TICKETS $6 00.

Halves $3 00 | *Quarters* $1 50

FOR SALE AT THE

BOOKSTORE

OF

Eichbaum & Johnston,

In Market, between Second and Third Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

July 2, 1824:

W. C. CONINE,

TENDERS his friends, patrons and the public generally, his acknowledgments for the munificent patronage extended to him in the Second Class of the Maryland State Lottery and does himself the pleasure now of presenting the Third Class of said Lotteries, wherein he calculates, with liberal support, to have the satisfaction of distributing among adventurers, a large number of valuable prizes.

The scheme supassing in magnitude that of any Lottery at present in the United States, it is expected will elicit general approbation from the brilliancy of its capitals, the great number of valuable prizes contained in it, and the comparatively low rate of tickets

The certain and punctual payment of prizes is as in preceding Maryland State Lotteries, guaranteed by the state.

BY AUTHORITY

Of the State of Maryland, is presented the following Scheme of

State Lottery, No. III.

1	prize of	$40,000	is	$40,000
1		20,000		20,000
1		10,000		10,000
2		5,000		10,000
30		1,000		30,000
20		500		10 000
50		100		5.000
100		50		5,000
5000		10		50,000
5205	prizes			180,000
14795	blanks			

20,000 tickets at $9 is $180,000

All the prizes to be floating from the commencement of the drawing, except the following, which will be deposited in the wheel at definite periods, viz:

On the 5th drawing a prize of $10,000
On the 10th drawing a prize of 5,000
On the 16th drawing a prize of 20,000
On the 19th drawing a prize of 40,000

The whole Lottery to be completed in twenty drawings. The prizes only to be drawn. The whole of the prizes payable in cash, sixty days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

James L. Hawkins,
Nathaniel F. Williams,
James B. Ringgold,
Lottery Commissioners.

Tickets at present, will be supplied at the original or scheme price—viz

Whole $9 | Quarters $2 25
Halves 4½ | Eighths 1 12½

AT

CONINE'S

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,

No. 32, Market Street, Baltimore

Where all whole tickets issued in this Lottery will be signed, and shares countersigned by the Lottery Commissioners, so that the state of Maryland will be made responsible for the punctual payment of all prizes which they shall draw

Persons at a distance, intending to take tickets, are recommended to forward their orders without delay, by which they will save any advance that may take place in price.

The drawings will be commenced as soon as the sale of tickets shall render it practicable, and be finished with all possible expedition.

Orders, post paid, from all parts of the United States, for tickets or shares in the above Lottery, or any other Maryland Lottery, covering cash or prizes of any responsible Lottery, will receive the same prompt attention as personal application, addressed to

W. C. CONINE, Baltimore,

By whom the fate of tickets will be given whenever requested.

The Lottery, (and the only one) now drawing in Baltimore, is the

Washington Monument,

Which is expected to finish between two and three months. Highest prizes in it still undrawn are, $20,000, 2 of 10,000, &c.

Present rate of Tickets

Whole $12 | Quarters $3 00
Halves 6 | Eighths 1 50

Remittances made to Conine's Office, Baltimore, will not be invested in tickets unless the high prizes remain undrawn.

The "Lottery Inelligencer," which will contain the drawings, &c. will be forwarded to those who order tickets from Conine's Office.

August 13.—tf.